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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 161 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS

PRESIDENCY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th July	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MANTUA *	16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..		10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	MONGOLIAx	15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..		16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..		11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..		16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOREA *	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..		10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MOOLTANx	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..		20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALWA*	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..		10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MALOJA x	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..		20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA *	7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA ..		10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..	MONGOLIA x	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..		16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MACEDONIA	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..		11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	MOLDAVIA x	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..		16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MOREA *	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..		10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	MOOLTAN x	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..		20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MALWA *	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	ExtraSteamer	16,941
26th ,,	DEVANHA @		8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALOJA x	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MANTUA *	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..		10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65. & £ 62.	£ 60, & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov. ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,, ..	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,, ..	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
9th July..	BARPETA	Basrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 12-15 P.M.
9th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 4.15 P.M.
11th ,, ..	VARSOVA	Basrah via K'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	1st July	12th July.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st July.
* Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamezama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

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Anant Narayan Dafar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .., Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hansi		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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DES RAJ MEHRA,
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAB ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

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Telephone No. 1220.

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Established 1891.

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Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS or a good Hindoo family LADY to take care of two children in a respectable Hindu family, salary according to qualifications. References essential. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10746

WANTED.—A TEACHER to teach Hindi, English and Sanscrit to children. Only U. P. man should apply to RAJA GOVINDLALJI SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Madhu Kunj, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
A R10741

WANTED—A B.A with Physics and Chemistry, second language Sanskrit preferred. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 90 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience, etc, with copies of testimonials, if any, to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Cutch Mandvi.
A 20045

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications, Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

WANTED—Two first class GRADUATES in Mathematics or Economics for the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay to fill up two posts of Senior Clerks, which will be vacant from 1st August, 1924. The pay of each post is Rs. 120-10-250 and the posts are permanent and pensionable. Preference will be given to applicants domiciled in the Bombay Presidency having as a mother tongue Gujarati or Marathi. Apply by letter only stating full qualifications, age, etc., to the DIRECTOR, Labour Office, Old Custom House, Bombay.
A 20068

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—APPOINTMENT as Storekeeper or Godownkeeper, well experienced in all round Clerical duties for 15 years including Service Overseas. Apply Box No. 369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
B R10772

AN HONOURS GRADUATE, experienced as Head Master seeks immediate EMPLOYMENT as a Teacher or Tutor. Apply Box No. 370, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 10775

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A palatious BUNGALOW at Ghat Kopar, big Compound, Servants' Quarters and Motor Garage. Whole or in two parts to Hindus only. Apply Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10743

TO BE LET—A FLAT on Cuffe Parade, facing the sea, Rent Rs. 700. Immediate possession. Apply Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 725, Bombay.
C R10742

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Walkeshwar, suitable for Hindoos. Terms very reasonable. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10705

TO LET—Large SHOPS on Palton Road, behind Crawford Market, near Hajee Musafarkhana. Write or see CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
C R10670

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, near Duke and Sons in Lakhani Mansions, Godowns, premises for Printing Presses, also rooms suitable for offices and residences. All modern conveniences, Rent Rs. 30 to 75.
C R10752

TO LET for Banks, Offices and Big Showrooms in newly-built and open on all sides, three storied building with capacious Cellar at corner of Apollo Street (next to Greaves Cotton & Co.) with Electric Lifts, etc. at very moderate rents. Also one-one storied bungalow with 8 bed rooms etc., adjoining sea at Napean Sea Road. Best situation. Apply ABDULLABHAI FAIZULABHAI, Khokha Bazar, Bombay.
C R10727

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Large commodious BUNGALOW, Malabar Hill with electric lights, fans, compound, out-houses, garage, etc., for a month or two. Apply with lowest rent and particulars to RUSTOM SIDHOFF, No. 563, Taj Mahal Hotel.
D R10761

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—LIMOUSINE PIERCE ARROW latest model. Unused. Price Rs. 20,000. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10745

FOR SALE—OVERLAND—4, in very good running order. New paint and hood, self-starter, etc. Going cheap. Apply THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road.
JA 20088

FOR SALE—LORRIES WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Rd. off Jacob Circle.
JA 20035

FOR SALE—One 7 seater NASH CAR with new tyres, German Magneto, fitted and recently overhauled. Brokers will be given good Commission; owner going Home. Apply Box No. 364, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 20071

FOR SALE—1912 Model ROLLS ROYCE, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10744

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FOR SALE—Best English Standard ROSE PLANTS in different varieties at reasonable price. Apply sharp to, P. V. BHILADWALLA and Son, Nurserymen, Station Pardi, (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)
F R10659

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

LOOM PULLEYS FOR SALE—200 pairs of 9½" diam., 2½" face, 1¼" bore of Fast and 1 7/8" bore of loose Pulleys, 100 pairs of 10" diam., 2½" face, 1¼" bore of Fast and 1 7/8" bore of loose pulleys. For further particulars apply MANAGER, MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS.
20092

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER for Cement Concrete work, capital not essential, but influence to secure works absolutely necessary. Apply Box No. 366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10761

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALLAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, FORT-BOMBAY—New classes to prepare candidates for Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination have been started at the above College from 20th June 1924. Intending candidates possessing the required qualifications should see the PRINCIPAL immediately. The course extends over two years. Fees to be paid in advance. Rs. 50 per term. Classes are held between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.
M 20082

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. Two SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 623 and 1135 registered in my name in the above Company having been lost from my possession, the public are warned against dealing in these share certificates. I have applied to the Company for the duplicate share certificates. If any one has a claim against these shares he should inform the Company within a month. NATHALAL TRICUMLAL.
PB 20083

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL CLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by POST. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., PRINCIPAL, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).
T R10766

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Government Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

Salary, Rs. 400-20-600, per mensem. House and conveyance allowance, amount conditional. Service permanent and pensionable; probationary period of two years during which period the person appointed must pass prescribed examination in Hindustani.

The essential qualifications required of candidates are:—(1) AGE. From 25 to 35. (2) HEALTH. Physical soundness and passing medical examination, (3) PHYSIQUE. Should not be over 5'-10" in height or over-stout; (4) GENERAL EDUCATION. Must have had a good education and be able to speak and write good English. (5) TECHNICAL TRAINING. Must either have served apprenticeship of 4 years as Mechanical Engineer or Engine Fitter in an Engineering Workshop where steam engines and boilers are built or repaired or have completed a full course in an Engineering College or Technical Institution and hold its diploma in Mechanical Engineering; (6) TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE. After completing apprenticeship or technical course must have had three years' further experience as a practical engineer on the design, construction, repair and maintenance or working of steam engines and boilers; (7) CERTIFICATES. Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to a person holding a certificate of competency under the Merchant Shipping Act or the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. In addition, satisfactory certificates as to personal character will be required; (8) ABILITY. Must satisfy the Collector of Bombay and the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances that he has the technical knowledge required for the duties of an Inspector, the general education required for writing reports and the manners and demeanour necessary to avoid friction in his duties.

Applications together with copies of testimonials should be lodged at the office of the undersigned before 15th July.

Candidates must not see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary, Collector of Bombay, Deputy Secretary unless called.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
Steam Boiler Department,
Old Custom House,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1924.
20065

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of July, 1924, to the 7th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1924.
C20094

NOTICE.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

IN the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 28th April, 1924, a dividend of 4 per cent per annum was declared on the Ordinary Shares, and 7½ per cent. on the Preference Shares free of Income Tax.

The amount of the Dividend will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during Office hours on presentation of the Share Certificates.

The Mofussil Shareholders should make arrangements to submit their share certificates with Authority Letters through their Bankers or Representatives in Bombay, for the recovery of the Dividend as above.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LD.
Imperial Machine Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st day of July, 1924.
C20050

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF 4 P. C. CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1899-1900.

THE 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1st November, 1899, for Rs. 8,70,900 is repayable on the 1st November, 1924, from which date all interest on it will cease. Holders of Debentures of this loan should tender their debentures at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at least two weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each Debenture:—

"Received payment in full of all demand for principal and interest hereon."

.....
Signature of Holder.
B. V. RAMIAH.
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd July, 1924.
20084

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD RS. 5,000/-.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the recovery of the 103 tolas of gold bullion and 25 gold bars, each weighing 10 oz. of the aggregate value of Rs. 26,600, which were stolen on the 18th June last by some unknown person or persons, from the possession of Mr. Bulchand Hassanand, an employee of the firm of Messrs. Chandumal Vatiram, while he was proceeding in a victoria from Jhaveri Bazar to Carnac Bridge.

2. In the event of only a portion of the stolen property being recovered the reward will be paid *pro rata* on the value of the property recovered.

3. This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of 3 months from the date hereof.

D. HEALY,
Offg: Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 8th July, 1924.
20095

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 8 per share has been declared by us and that the same may be received by all those shareholders, who have paid up Rs. 50 on their shares respectively at the office of the Company as above on Wednesday the 16th day of July, 1924, or on any subsequent day except SATURDAY and SUNDAY between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m.

As regards those shareholders, who have not paid the 1st call on their shares the said amount of Rs. 8 per share will be credited against their calls in arrear.

Upon applying for payment this notice must be produced entire together with the Share Certificates.

H. A. H. PAYNE,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE.
Liquidators.
Bombay, 8th July, 1924.
C20089

THE LAND LORDS' ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the Auspices of the LAND LORDS' ASSOCIATION, a Public Meeting of the Land Lords and House Owners of Bombay will be held in Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL at Mayo Road on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken so that the Bombay Rent Act may not be extended beyond the time mentioned in Act III of 1923 viz:—31st of August, 1924 for business premises, and 31st of December 1925 for residential quarters and to adopt a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the purpose.

Mr. J. B. PETIT has kindly consented to preside.

All Land Lords are cordially requested to be present.

SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA,
HIRALAL D. NANAVATI,
D. F. CAMA,
Honorary Secretaries.
28080

TO BE LET.

LARGE and commodious PREMISES measuring 196 by 62 by 14 feet with extra compound, furnace and paint-shop formerly occupied by Columbia Motor India Works, suitable for Motor Show-room, Workshop, Factory and such other purposes. Apply—Dr. F. S. JOSHI, Bana Building, Khetwadi 11th Lane.
R10740

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1924, for the erection of a Building etc., on Plot No. 70, Worli Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

2. No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.S. Arc., L.C.E., M.I. Struct, E. etc.
Architects etc.
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20011

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between our client DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER and KANTILAL NATHUBHAI and who carried on business as sugar brokers in the firm name and style of DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER AND CO., has been DISSOLVED as from Aso Vad Amas s. y. 1977 (30th October, 1921).

Our client Mr. DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER has no connection whatsoever with any business which may be carried on by the said Kantilal Nathubhai.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1924.
PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI.
Attorneys for Dayashanker Devshanker.
20085

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between our client DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER and KANTILAL NATHUBHAI and CHHOGMAL MADHAVDAS and who carried on business as sugar brokers in the firm name and style of CHHOGMAL KANTILAL has been DISSOLVED as from Posh Vad Amas s. y. 1980 (5th February, 1924). Our client Mr. DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER has now no connection whatsoever with any business which may be carried on either by the said Kantilal Nathubhai or Chhogmal Madhavdas.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1924.
PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI.
Attorneys for Dayashanker Devshanker.
20086

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between our client DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER and CHHOGMAL MADHAVDAS, who carried on business as Bankers and Shroffs in the firm name and style of DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER has been DISSOLVED as from Jeth Vad Amas S. Y. 1980 (2nd July 1924). Our client Mr. DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER has now no connection whatsoever with any business which may be carried on by the said Chhogmal Madhavdas.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1924.
PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI.
Attorneys for Dayashanker Devshanker.
20087

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 640 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed on the 18th day of February, 1924.

SUMMONS to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MANUBHAI C. PANDYA, of Bombay, Nagar Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court, residing at C. P. Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1.) BOMBAY MINERALS COLOURS AND ELECTRO CHEMICALS CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, which until recently carried on business at 74, Fort Street, within the Fort of Bombay; (2) PUNJILAL GIRDHARLAL SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort. (3.) SHRIKANT VARAJLAL DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pusa, both defendants 2 and 3 carried on business in the name and style of Punjilal Desai and Co., Agents for defendant No. 1. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,500 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 19th day of February, 1921 till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 23rd day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20090

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. DEVIDAS VITHALDAS, the Liquidator of the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Limited, handed over possession on the 7th day of July, 1924, of the Mill Buildings at Two Tanks and the furniture and Machinery of the said Company, lying therein to Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunashanker Poonjaram, the Purchasers pursuant to the conditions of the auction sale held on 28th day of May, 1924 and that the said Liquidator has stopped all business hitherto carried on at the Company's premises at Two Tanks and that hence forward the business hitherto carried on by the said Company at the aforesaid place will be carried on by Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunashanker Poonjaram who alone shall be responsible for the same and the said Liquidator shall not be responsible in any way for any business that may hereafter be done at the said premises.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1924.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADON.
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ld.
C20093

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 7TH KAMATHIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5780 of 1922. (Sakinaboo widow—V/s.—Ahmed Mahomed and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of 7th Kamathipura Street (i.e.), between the 6th and 7th Kamathipura Street, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4009-4010, New No. 10628, Old Survey Nos. 3580-3581-3/3591 and New Survey No. 6293 and in Municipality under E Ward No. 1539, Street No. 109 and bounded on the north by the 7th Kamathipura Street, on the East by the property of Khuma Manaji and another, on the south by the 6th Kamathipura Street and on the West by the Municipal vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Mantri and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3545 of 1919 (Mahomed Ebrahim vs. Mahomed Oomer and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises mortgaged and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 987 and Street No. 26-32 and forming part of the Survey No. 1171, Mandvi Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the estate of Haji Dawood Bewla together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying at Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 169 square yards or thereabouts being the remaining portion of the lands, hereditaments and premises mortgaged and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 34-36 and which said land and hereditaments and premises firstly and secondly described together are bounded on the East by the said Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Noor Mahomed Allarakhia and on the South by the house of Haji Hassam Haji Abdulla and forms part of the New Survey Nos. 1321-1322 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1172 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOT LACES AND TOYS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY the 12th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

3 cases each 100 single Gross Cotton boot laces (White, yellow and black.)

3 cases German toys.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis.a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N.H. Moos, Esq. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 95, of 1924 (Safibai vs. Aisoobai) 1 carriage and horse.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, the 9th July, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT REFRIGERATOR BARGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, the following Craft now lying in Bombay Harbour:—

1 Rerrigerator Barge.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days against delivery.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 4 ELLCTRIC A. C. CEILING FANS, SINGER SEWING MACHINE, ICE BOX, GAS STOVE WITH OVEN, LOT BOOKS, GARDEN PALMS, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY AND BEST PLATEDWARE AT ISMAIL VILLA, NEXT TO PINE VILLA, MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at the above address very valuable household furniture, such as Oval dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, ice box, Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, silver show-case, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, office tables, electric table lamps and ceiling fans, carpets, fancy teapoys, single and double iron beds, oval mirror and panelled almyrahs, lady's chival dressing tables with side-mirror to match, clothe and gown press, chest of drawers, hat-stands, boot and towel horses, marble tables, Singer sewing machine, lot books, gas stove with oven, rich glass, crockery, best platedware, etc.

Property of F. L. Maclaren, Esq., and others.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW DESIGNED MADE TO ORDER NEW FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the stock in trade of the old established and well known Furniture Shop of Mr. Noormahd. Alibhai opposite Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee in Chakla Street, Furniture Bazar comprising:—Reclining sofas, Chairs Drawing room suites, Tables, Easychairs, Sofas, single and double almyrahs, glassdoor Cupboards, Diningtables, single and double Bedsteads, Hat stands etc., etc.

Cupboards, Dining tables, single and double perty is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AHMED DEWJI AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKERS, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY ETC., ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) IN THE BUNGALOW OF C. A. MISTRY, ESQ., AT ANDHERI IN CHAKLA VILLAGE ON MAROLE ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. in the Bungalow of C. A. Mistry, Esq., at Andheri in Chakala Village on Marole Road valuable household furniture by Messrs. Ahmed Dewji and other well-known makers comprising:—Drawing Dining and Bed room and verandah furniture, sliding tables chairs sideboards, Chesterfield Sofas and Easychairs, low chairs, Tapestry lined drawing room suites, teapoys, iron and wooden beds, Panel almyrahs, clothes and gown Press, Hatstands, Screens, etc., etc., Benjos, Primophone with 36 records, Fancy Marble figures rich Plated and Crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. D. Clarke and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

N. B.—Tongas will be kept at Andheri Station on the day of sale between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m. for the intending buyers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TWO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT AGRIPADA WEST ESTATE BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand and Bai Jadibai, wife of the said Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Salemahomed Peermahomed and Goolam Hussein Salemahomed the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of October, 1923, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties in two separate lots.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 145 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 144 of the estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj, on the South-East by Rabsch Street, on the South-West partly by plot No. 96A of the said Estate, leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by Plot No. 96 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramzanally Salemahomed and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3529 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 145. The Cadestral Survey No. of the said land is No. 1/1871 of Byculla Division.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on and bearing Plot No. 147 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 146 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hussein Currimbhoy, on the South-East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South-West by Plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service possage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3528 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4091 (5A) Street No. 92B the Cadestral Survey number of the said land is No. 4/1865 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in 6, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPRIGHT PIANO BY ROSE & CO., MOTOR CYCLE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) on top floor of the building opposite the Old Custom House, on Custom House Road, Fort, valuable artistic household furniture comprising drawing room suites, easy chairs, sofas, chairs, dining room chairs, dining table, marble top tables, washing tables, crockeryware, almyrahs, chest of drawers, single and double beds, centre table teapoys etc., etc. One upright piano by Rose & Co., one B.S.A. Motor Cycle 1920 model with side car and accessories.

The property of H. P. Dracup Esq. of B.B. and C.I. Rly. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ONE PEARL NECKLACE AND PEARL BANGLES.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of Mr. J. M. Mahatre and on account and at the risk of Shapurji A. Mistry (of Messrs. Adarji Dhanjibhai and Sons), sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort:—

1 Pearl Necklace of 2 lines contg. 62 pear's weighing about 100 chavs.

2 Pearl Bangles contg. 232 pearls weighing about 10 Chavs.

The above ornaments are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Next.

FIRST PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

THE LAUGHTER LEADER

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

GRANDMA'S BOY

HIS FIRST 'SUPER' PRODUCTION IN 5 REELS.

FIVE REELS OF JOY

Something new for LLOYD—
The romance of a "Milksop."
You'll laugh at LLOYD!
You'll love his Grandma!
The story is a surprise. THE FINISH IS A ROAR-SOME JOY IN "GRAND MA'S BOY."

Pathe Pictorial

A SCREEN MAGAZINE

"FELIX"

THE INIMITABLE FILM CAT.
SEE HOW FELIX Keeps on Walking.

PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING

DERBY 1924

HOW SANSOVINO WON.

Time:—6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
Matinee every Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday 4-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 2, Rs. 1-12, Re. 1, As. 7, and As. 4.
Plus Tax.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

TO-NIGHT

Penultimate Episodes of

PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL

HAUNTED VALLEY

Featuring

The world's greatest Serial Star

RUTH ROLAND

also

MONTY BANKS

IN

PEACEFUL ALLEY

Comedy in 2 Reels.

TIME:

Daily 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee every Sat—Sunday and Bank Holiday 3-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

Presents

Kohinoor Super Production

VISMI-SADI

or

TWENTY-CENTURY

in 9 Reels.

Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Sho at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

Majestic Film Co.'s NAND-BATRISI,

A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT

Featuring

MISS DOLORES BERRY.

Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

NOVELTY

CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK

'Maharashtra' Film Co.'s Super Jewel Production

Satee Padminee

In 6 Jewel Reels of Historic Splendour!
To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE!

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

"THE DARLING OF NEW YORK"

6 Reels—featuring the pretty adorable

BABY PEGGY

THE MILLION DOLLAR BABY—THE BEST KNOWN BABY STAR IN THE WORLD.

What does the dear baby herself say.

MY FIRST BIG PICTURE

A spectacular picturization of heart throbs and happiness in the big city; beautiful homes and thrilling scenes. See the story of a little girl that New York went wild over and learn a child's real power for love and happiness

The Programme includes the International News and a one-reel Comedy "Cracked Wedding Bells."

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEAERT.

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"BROADWAY ROSE"

Featuring MAE MURRAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"A DOLL'S HOUSE"

Featuring NAZIMOVA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE MAN OF THE FOREST"

Featuring ROBERT MCKIM-
CLAIRE ADAMS.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre

TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)

"Punjab Mail"

(The Most Popular Play in Hindi)

Next Saturday at 3 p. m.

Special for "Ashadi Ekadashi"

The Popular Devotional Play

Sant Sakhubai

Every Saturday Night and Sunday Noon.

The New Novel Social Hindi Play

'EKAHEE PAISA'

Plan open at the Theatre

Proprietor: G. B. BHAET.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Heavy rain has fallen on the west coast and the monsoon has been active generally outside northwest India.

Temperature continues above normal in the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, South Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, and local in Orissa, Bihar, and North Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Akyab and Kyaukpyu two inches; Diamond Island three; Silchar one and a half; Shillong two; Darjeeling and Khulna four; Cherrapunji eight; Cox's Bazar and Calcutta two; Burdwan three; Barisal and Mymensingh one and a half; False Point Hazaribagh two; Daltonganj one and a half; Darbhanga two; Gaya four; Bahraich one and a half; Benares one; Udaipur two; Surat three; Chanda two; Bombay one and a half; Ratnagiri; Mormugao and Karwar five; Mangalore and Calicut three; Cochin two; and Madras one.

Forecast.—Increase in North of Central Provinces.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

United Provinces; North Eastern Circle, July 4th. Prospects of sugarcane are normal. Sowing of rice has started.

Central Circle, July 4th. Prospects of sugarcane are normal.

Behar and Orissa; July 4th. There is no change since last week.

Bengal. Week ending 2nd July. The rainfall was generally light to moderate except in parts of North Bengal where the fall was very heavy. Weeding of jute and other bhadur crops continues. Transplansation of winter paddy seedlings is progressing well. Harvesting of jute, autumn paddy and summer till has commenced in the low land tracts of Bengal. Prospects of standing crops are on the whole favourable.

Punjab. Week ending 30th June. Except for very light showers in parts of a few eastern and central districts weather remained dry. Rain is badly wanted for standing crops and for sowings of autumn crops. Repairing of extra spring crops is in progress. Yield is normal. Condition of cotton sugarcane and other standing crops is generally good. Sowing of autumn crops continues and is generally normal.

Assam, July 7th. Outturn of tea, autumn rice jute and prospects of sugarcane are normal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 8th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 8th July 1923	June 1st to 8th July 1922
	In.	In.	In.	In.
Colaba (Observatory)	1	27	14	46	28	46	35	27
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1	28	15	25	27	60	31	46
Esplanade (Gck. Tej. Hospital)	1	05	13	78	30	15	33	38
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1	18	17	29	24	04	34	95

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the north and east of the province. Temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the provinces yesterday was 112deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.21in of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess in the area of rainfall and in defect in the central parts of the province. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum in the northern districts only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105deg at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north of the division. Day temperature was higher than usual in northeast Rajputana; night temperature was almost normal. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 109deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 2.66in of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.25in and Veraval 0.26in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and in slight excess at Surat. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the latter station and the minimum at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad has had 0.15in of rain, Akola 0.48in., Amraoti 0.23in., Nagpur 0.57in., and Chanda 2.13in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Saugor, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.27in of rain, Ratnagiri 5.25in., Marmagao 4.62in and Karwar 5.11in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was almost as usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 80deg.9 (5deg. below normal) and the lowest 76deg.4 (2deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan an Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.52in of rain, Hyderabad 0.16in. and Poona 0.10in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Aurangabad humidity is in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active outside northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Berar, and local in the east United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, beside those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.96in., Calicut 2.53in., Cochin 2.11in., Trivandrum 0.76in., Madras 0.92in and Masulipatam 0.17in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 7th July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened materially in the Peninsula and Lower Burma and has extended again into Gujarat, but weakened considerably in the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the east United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point three inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab two; Shillong three; Cherrapunji fourteen; Cox's Bazar, Narayangani, Berhampore three; Burdwan one; Mymensingh two; Khulna, Daltongani, Patna one and a half; Gaya two; Seoni two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	1.09	—1.09
Rawalpindi	..	0.62	3.71	—3.09
Lahore	..	..	2.90	—2.90
Hissar	..	1.46	2.52	—1.06
Ambala	..	0.51	5.94	—5.43
Delhi	..	1.63	5.18	—3.55
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.50	4.72	—4.22
Mainpuri	..	3.42	4.87	—1.45
Jhansi	..	0.50	7.51	—7.01
Cawnpore	..	3.72	5.24	—1.52
Allahabad	0.21	2.39	7.96	—5.57
Sind—				
Jacobad	..	..	0.35	—0.35
Karachi	..	..	1.09	—1.09
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.08	0.52	3.92	—3.40
Jaipur	0.01	2.31	4.26	—1.95
Kotah	..	3.52	5.19	—1.67
Mount Abu	0.02	5.84	10.10	—4.26
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.07	2.83	—2.76
Dwarka	..	0.02	3.20	—3.18
Veraval	0.26	5.33	5.76	—0.43
Rajkot	..	8.94	6.56	+2.38
Bhavnagar Para	0.25	3.61	5.93	—2.32
Gujrat—				
Surat	2.66	14.52	12.35	+2.17
Ahmedabad	..	2.44	6.90	—4.46
Deesa	0.04	1.98	4.16	—2.48
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.02	2.35	6.34	—3.99
Indore	0.04	3.06	8.18	—5.12
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	8.72	11.61	—2.89
Saugar	0.08	2.79	9.53	—6.80
Hoshangabad	0.15	3.44	9.28	—5.84
Khandwa	..	2.44	7.43	—4.99
Akola	0.48	4.31	7.10	—2.79
Amraoti	0.23	4.46	8.58	—4.12
Nagpur	0.57	0.84	12.15	—8.31
Chanda	2.13	5.58	10.75	—5.17
Raipur	..	5.35	12.29	—6.94
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.27	14.46	25.58	11.12
Ratnagiri	5.25	44.46	38.35	+6.11
Mormugao	4.62	54.25	37.88	16.37
Karwar	5.11	61.43	48.40	13.53
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	3.90	5.55	—1.65
Ahmednagar	..	4.82	5.57	—0.75
Poona	0.10	2.93	6.27	—3.34
Sholapur	0.01	2.22	5.81	—3.59
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.88	—3.21
Belgaum	0.07	6.32	11.52	—5.20
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.52	5.06	6.73	—1.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	0.16	6.85	5.96	+0.89
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.96	64.40	48.31	16.09
Calicut	2.53	50.87	42.52	+8.35
Cochin	2.11	52.93	35.50	17.43
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.09	8.48	8.98	—0.50
Madras Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam	0.17	3.19	6.02	—2.83
Bellary	..	1.44	2.26	—0.82
Cuddapah	..	4.32	3.95	+0.37
Madras	0.92	..	2.93	..
Bangalore	0.06	7.26	3.99	+3.27
Coimbatore	..	5.26	2.01	+3.24
Trichinopoly	..	0.15	1.83	—1.68
Negapatam	..	0.67	1.82	—1.15

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. m
Tu.	8	1 56	25 4	8	8 33	18 2
		14 28	27 1		21 44	18 10
W.	9	2 42	25 0	9	9 26	19 0
		15 7	26 7		22 45	18 7
Th.	10	3 38	24 11	10	10 37	19 11
		15 53	26 3		23 52	18 1
F.	11	6 3	25 2	11	12 4	20 9
		17 59	26 1			
Sat	12	0 1	26 0	12	18 07	16 2
		12 50	27 11		5 52	19 1
Sun.	13	8 30	27 0	13	1 59	16 6
		20 17	26 5		14 42	20 0
M.	14	9 36	28 2	14	2 56	15 7
		21 21	26 11		15 40	19 4

A Madras message of July 7th says the sixth match in Madras Hockey Tournament was played this evening at Chepauk between Presidency College and Perambur Athletic Club. The match will be replayed on Thursday.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 535
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 305
Bank's buying D D Frcs 595

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 178

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 84.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.90
London—Rome Liras 101.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, July 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 dull.
Bar Gold £4-15-3 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/2 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	235
Japan	137
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, July 7.

Rentes 3 per cent	53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

Interest day to day loans	2
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1924.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, July 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£ 88
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 92 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	£101 3/16
Consols 2½ per cent.	£ 56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£ 47 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	£ 66 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	£ 56 7/8

LOANS.

London, July 7.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£101 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£ 113 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 7.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	4 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent 24

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.31
Christiania	32.46
Amsterdam	11.48
Switzerland	24.28
Prague	14775

The Bombay Mails of 21st ultimo were delivered in London on 7th July.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16 1/6
Bar Gold ready Rs. 25/7/6
Bar Gold forward Rs. 25/8/0
Bar Gold second settlement Rs. 25/8/9
Bar Silver ready Rs. 82/7
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/9
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/11

London, July 7.

Bar gold ready s. 95-3
Silver ready d. 34/8
Silver forward d. 34/8

TONE OF SILVER—Quiet. Steady, Undertone good. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 8.

Ready:—25—8—0

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-8-0	25-0-3	..	25—8—0
Sravan 25-8-9	..	..	25—9—0

Teji Mandi:—
Asad Gine Rane 16/2/0
Vaida
Sravan Gine King 16/2/9
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 8.

Ready:— —

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 82-9-0	82-10-0	..	82—10—0
Sravan 82-11-0	82-11-0	..	82—12—0

Teji Mandi:—
Asad 0—9—0 0—9—0
Vaida
Sravan 1—4—0 1—4—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 8.

A further drop of 14 points in old crop and 1 to 7 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 8 points up in old crop and 1 to 4 points down in new crop. The markets declined on some scattered selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 7th instant, as under:—

"Too much rain, Atlantic offset by improvement elsewhere and large acreage."

Despite lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 492, i.e., Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening, jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 491. Around this level, Commission Houses and shroffs bought raising the values to Rs. 493½. Selling by Bazar operators caused a setback and the market eased to Rs. 492½, but again improved to Rs. 495½ on shroffs and Bull operators buying and closed at Rs. 494 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the Bazar opened at Rs. 494½ and closed firm at Rs. 497 at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Commission Houses.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 547½ and touching Rs. 548 dropped to Rs. 546 on general selling. On buying by shroffs and Commission Houses the market recovered to Rs. 550 and closed at Rs. 547½ easier on one prominent shroff selling. Whilst Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 460 and gradually advanced to Rs. 462½ on one Japanese House buying. Again going down to Rs. 461 the market closed steady at Rs. 463½. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 507 and Rs. 414 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and featureless yesterday with very little demand. Exporters were doing nothing.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

		6-30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	497
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	512
„ „	..Dec/Jan.	418
Fine Oomra	..July ..	553
„ „ ..	..Dec./Jan.	468

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

Description,	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	555	540	525	510
M. G. Oomra No. 3	573	558	542	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	600	590	580	
M G. Mathia	558	543	528	..
M. G. Khandesh	568	553	538	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May	494
„ „ Bengal July	509
„ „ „ Dec./January	415
Fine Oomra July ..	548
„ „ „ Dec./Jan. ..	462
Good Southerns Aug/Septr ..	575

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS REPORT

BOMBAY, July 8.

New York Market, 7th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last know prices in Liverpool.	Closig Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.72	July		28.60—12	28.58	—14
24.00	Oct.	23.88—12	23.80—20	23.93	—07
23.35	Dec.		23.15—19	23.29	—06
23.18	Jan.			23.13	—05
23.36	March			23.34	—02
23.47	May			23.46	—01

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 24.04, lowest 23.74, range .30 points. Narrow professional market, steady.

Liverpool Market, 7th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
15.95	July			16.03	+08
14.09	Oct.	14.04—05	14.09—	14.05	—04
13.65	Jan.		13.65—	13.63	—02
13.54	Mar.	13.50—04		13.53	—01
13.42	May.			13.41	—01
	Egyptian.				
18.00	Nov.			18.10	+10
17.80	Jan.			17.90	+07

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Alabama, Abilene (Texas) district. Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) American cross rate 4.33 1/4. Quiet market. Strength of near positions. Some scattered Continental selling. Weather is favourable. Our travelling man wires from Central Texas: "Crop looking fairly good. Some boll-weevil but not much damage."

CLOSING PRICES—NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 7.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	28.58
October	23.93
December	23.20
January	23.13

Liverpool, July 7.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL.—

July	16.03
October	14.05
January	13.63
March	13.53

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, July 8

July	16.08+.02
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.12+.07
Nov.	—
December	—
January	13.71+.08
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.60+.07
April	—
May	13.49+.06
June	—
July	—
Egyptians:—Nov.	18.20

Liverpool, July 7.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	15.93
August	15.22
October	14.09
January	13.66
March	13.50
May	13.40

EGYPTIANS—

July	20.80
November	18.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL—

July	16.03
August	15.23
September	14.63
October	14.05
November	13.81
December	13.71
January	13.63
February	13.57
March	13.53
April	13.47
May	13.41
June	13.29
July	13.19

TONE:—Quiet.

Liverpool, July 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 bales. Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales Mid. Americans Spot 1659 Good demand. Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 2310.

NEW YORK 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	2852
October	2380
November	2269

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

July	2295
October	2283

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7.

July	20.90
August	20.45
September	20.00
October	18.50
November	18.10
December	18.00
January	17.90
February	17.84
March	17.84
April	17.81
May	17.77

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 7.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	10.50
M. G. Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.90
M. G. Bengal, "Fine	11.30
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	11.05
N. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	11.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.05
M. G. Broach, "Good"	11.90
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	12.30
M. G. Broach "Fine"	12.30
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.40
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good"	10.80
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	10.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 7.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	2000

New York, July 4.

Ray's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	9,000

FUTURE AT NEW YORK:—

July	28.58
October	23.93
December	23.20
January	23.13
Spot Cotton at New York	29.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.00

TONE OF SPOT COTTON:—

August	25.04
October	23.04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 1/4
Silver Foreign mined	66 3/8

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, July 7.

ENDING 4TH JULY.—

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	23,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	36,000
Week's Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	258,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	247,000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 8.

3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/5
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/44
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, July 8.

The share market remained closed to-day.

Chartered Bank	...	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong Bank	...	£132
National Bank	...	£ 45
Eastern Bank	...	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corpn.	...	£ 12 1/2

WHEATS.

London, July 7.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 47/6

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 46/6

Australian July/August sellers 49.

Tone:—Quiet.

Choice White Karachi July/Aug. buyers 48/3.

Soft Red Karachi July/Aug. buyers 47.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 8.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	(6-30 p. m.) Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	48 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	50 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	88 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	70 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 4 0
Barley	37 0 0	..
Castorseed	81 0 0	16 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 2 0	
Wheat, Aug/Sept	7 12 6	
Linseed, May	13 8 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 11 0	
Groundnuts J/A	79 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed asad		81 14 0
Teelseed Gajar 85 15 J/A	17 8 0	
Cotton Seed J/A	5 14 0	

SEEDS.

London, July 7.

Linseed La Plata Argentine July/August sellers £18 15/16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine July/August buyers £18 7/8.

Steadier feeling—trading very quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay July/August sellers £10 7/16

Quiet.

Castorseed Bombay July/August sellers £27.

Quiet—Sparingly offered.

LINSEED.

London, July 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags, July/August sellers 20 3/4

Linseed Tone—Steadier and Trade very quiet.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net

Raw Linseed Months July sellers 39.

Raw Linsneed Tone September/December Buyers 38 5/8.

New York, July 7.

Demand Bills ...	43837

London, July 7.

Exchange on London in Paris ...	8485
Exchange on London in Italy ...	10170

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July sellers 21/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/September sellers 20/10½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 20/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 21/1½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers 21/1½.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, July 8—5 p.m.

On account of shortage of stocks Ready prices for s. s. "Howra" and "Dogra" have improved. Ready prices have evidenced a rise of about a rupee with a little improved purchase demand, as shown by to-day's offtake amounting to 2,300 bags.

Forward positions have witnessed an improvement of a pence or two all round, with fair demand.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 24 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs 19 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar S. S. "Howra" Sh. 23/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar S. S. "Dogra" Sh. 23 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 22 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June-July Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July-August-September Sh. 20/11 per cwt. F. B. H.

RAPESEEDS.

London, July 7.

Toria Papeseed July/August shipment to Hamberg £18 5/8.

Toria Rapeseed Antwerp bid £18 7/16.

Brown Cawnpore July/August sellers £18.

Yellow Gujarat nominal £19 1/2.

Firmly held—tending dearer.

RUBBER.

London, July 7.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. sellers 11/-

Plantation First Latex Crepe July sellers 10 7/8

TONE:—Quiet—united business.

METAL REPORT.

London, July 7.

TIN BLOCK	...	£22
English Selected Copper	...	£ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	...	£ 60 7/8
Copper Braziers	...	£ 82 1/4
Yellow Metal	...	£ 75 5/8
Hard Spelter	...	£ 28 5/8
Corrugated Sheets	...	£ 18 3/8

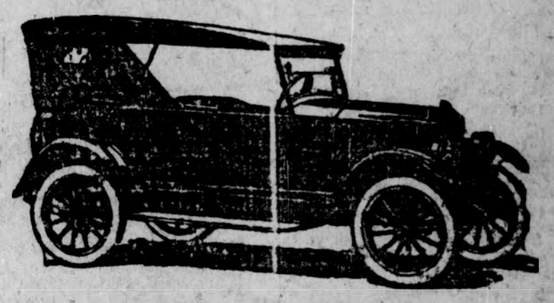
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 8.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Do. „	1	63 8 0
Do. „	1 1/4	63 8 0
Do. „	1 1/2	63 8 0
Do. „	1 3/4	64 0 0
Do. „	2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay July 8

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	68 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	68 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	68 8 0
Copper	2/	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		63 4 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64 0 0
„ 1 1 1/4 to 1 1 2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67 8 0
American Copper 3/4		70 0 0
„ to 1 to 1 1/4		69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 8.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	No. 40 1	1 10 6
Do.	No. 42 2	1 13 6
Do.	No. 20	1 3 6
Do.	No. 32	1 8 0

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Bombay, July 8.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt Rs. 7.
Antimony Salt Re. 0-9-0.
Acetate Lead White Rs. 37.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 14-8.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-3-3.
Caustic Soda Rs. 22-4.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5-8
Dextrine Rs. 20-8.
Aniline Salt Re. 0-10-6.
Glauber Salt Rs. 4.
Acetate Lead Brown Rs. 39.
Bichromate Potash Rs. 42.
Hydrosulphide Soda Re. 1-1.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 22-8.
Farina Rs. 16.
Bichromate Soda Rs. 37.
Oxalic Acid Rs. 34.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th July, 1924.

Cotton	1250 Bales.
Wheat	5853 cwts.
Linseed	7602 „
Rapeseed, etc	908 „
Gingellyseed	95 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1146 „
Castorseed	2768 „
Rice	648 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	4283 „
Mowraseed	1238 „
Gram	2669 „
Juwar	572 „
Masur	46 „
Barley	594 „
Bajri	3387 „
Coal	1643 Tons

2 Days Total.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, July 8.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s Rs. 1-12.
Reeds Re. 0-3-3.
Roller Cloth 16-oz. Ken Rs. 8-4.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-8.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-8.
Ropes Rs. 2-4.
Slubbing Tubes Rs. 24.
Roving Tubes Rs. 23.
Pirns Conical 5in. Rs. 8.
Pirns Universal Rs. 7.
Pirns Weft Rs. 6-4.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Enamel Rs. 10-8.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 70.
Dobby Harness Rs. 23.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

JUTES OPEN QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Jutes opened after the week end somewhat quieter in tone with little buying enquiry and business for the most part confined to inter-bazar contracts. In cuttis Bansjorah and Gopalichuck found ready buyers at firm prices. Equitable noted an improvement while New Kessurgarh declined in value. The rest of the stocks participating in the days transactions altogether revealed steadiness. In teas a moderate turnover was reported at steady rates. Dessai and Parbuttia noted a rise of sixty-five points. In miscellaneous there was a keen demand for Agra United cotton at advancing prices. Kesoram also firmed up on buying support otherwise little of interest was disclosed in this section. Kumardhubi found sellers at rupees two. Government securities were in better demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 68/8, 5 per cent bonds 1933 98/8, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 99/4, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/7.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1410.

Railways Howrah Amta Light Railway 106, Kalighat Falta Railway 72/8, Upper Sind Light Railway 69.

Cottons:—Agra United 3/2, Dunbar 163, Kesoram 4/14, Muir Mills ordinary 220.

Jutes:—Alliance pref. 97, Auckland 218, Bally 234, Birla 9, Budge Budge 445, Cheviot 257, Clive 38/10, Craig 7/2, Dalhousie 387, Fort William 320, Gondalpara 829/8, Gouripore pref. 97, Hooghly ord. 71/8, Howrah 43/8, Hukumchand ord. 11/12, Kankinarrah 423, Lansdowne 302, Lawrence 511, National 273, Northbrook 55/8, Orient 206, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 56/8, Standerd pref. 97, Waverley 9/2.

Coals:—Bansjorh 25/4, Bhalgora 10, Burrakur 37/8, Damagurriah 16/8, East Indian 35/8, Equitable 25, Gopalichuck 20/12, Jainty Central 7/12, Nazira 16, New Beerbhoom 37/12, New Kessurgarh 15/2, North Damuda 8/4, Raneegunge 47/4, Standard 63.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref. 9/8, Britannia Building and Iron 3/2, Kumardhubi Engineering 2, Triton Insurance 90, Behar Rice 1/8, B. I. Corporation 4/8, Burma Corporation 8/4, Titaghur Paper ord. 2/10, Anglo Oriental Navigation 16.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 3/14, Betjan 24, Bishnauth 29, Central Cachar 143, Grob Tea 24/8, Hattikhira 24/12, Jutlibari 17, Namburnadi ord. 12/4, New Purunbari 10/8, New Samanbagh 32/12, New Terai 20/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one third-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five pence.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 8th July, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi week from 4th July to 7th July 1924 ..	3347	17346	— 13999
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 7th July, 1924	3228383	3523353	—294970
Shwipents for the bi week from 4th July, to 7th July, 924.			
United Kingdom	125	4346	—4221
Continent	160	21672	—21512
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	2986	48429	—45443
Total ..	3271	74447	—71176
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 7th July 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	148386	122194	+26192
Continent ..	915875	637714	+278161
China	234416	369232	—133816
Japan	1231043	1649754	—418711
Coast Ports ..	49775x	46767	+ 3008
Total ..	2579495	2824661	—245166
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	1702	3914	—2212
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	9187	26262	—17075

x Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America

DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, at the High Court, the suit in which Mr. H. L. Painter sues the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", for falsely and maliciously printing certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 11th 12th, 13th and 18th July, 1921, and claims damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh, continued to be heard yesterday.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Daphtary, instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident. The suit arises out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then published the defamatory matter complained of, challenging the statements made by the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) and stating (as alleged by the plaintiff) that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duty had actively helped others to commit murder or had connived at their doing so, or had connived at fabrication of false evidence.

The defendants deny that the "riot" as alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place, claim that the allegations made were true in substance and fact and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest; that certain other words complained of were no libel on the plaintiffs; and that other comments were fair comments. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs have been injured in their reputation or have suffered any damage, as the first plaintiff has since then been promoted to a Commissionership.

MR. KABBUR CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Kemp continued the cross-examination of Mr. M. B. Kabbur.

Mr. Kabbur said he did not know whether Mr. Guttal made any mention of this interview with Mr. Marsden in his evidence. He did remember that statement in the Sessions Court. He remembered Mr. Mudvedker making a statement after him, and the effect of his own additional statement want to corroborate Mr. Mudvedker's statement which he made immediately afterwards. Abdul Khalasi had heard the interview with Mr. Marsden, but he might not have understood it. But Khalasi had some information about it. He had not properly read the Congress Committee's report, and he had not come across any statement made on the subject in the evidence. It was wrong to suggest that he did not think it proper to implicate himself in another interview after one interview with Mr. Painter. Merwanji Karaka was wrong if he said that Mr Marsden had not said anything about sending witness to prison. Prof. Moulvi had not said all on the subject in his statement on Commission.

The interview with Mr. Painter was a genial one?—It was a business interview; it was a serious interview.

Mr. Painter's attitude was one of genial frankness?—I can say; it was one of politeness.

Is it your impression that the phrase "I am out for your blood" is necessarily a threatening phrase?—I cannot understand it in any but that sense.

That phrase in itself cannot be used in a threatening sense.—It conveys to me that impression.

It conveyed that meaning whatever might be the context. Even if he had said nothing about sentencing witness to imprisonment, he would still have considered it as a threat.

Mr. Painter added R. I to his statement?—Yes, I think so.

Have you heard from a European officer the expression R. I.?—I have heard it from Mr. Painter.

Have you heard the expression R. I. from any other European officer?—No, I had no occasion to hear it.

It was looked upon as an amusing incident,—this thirsting for your blood?—It might have been amusing to some, but it was a serious matter to me. He made no mention of it in his newspaper, because they had taken a holiday on July 1, on account of Tilak Swaraj Fund collection There was no reference to it in any paper as long as he was out from 30th June to July 3. It might be that the "Vijay" might have mentioned the interview, but had made no reference to the threat of imprisonment. He treated the interview seriously from the very beginning. The telegram was drafted in the presence of the prisoners and the Jail Superintendent, and he did not know who gave a copy of it to "The Chronicle." They were all concerned in the drafting of the telegram, and no particular person wrote it. He did not defend himself in the Sessions Court either by cross-examination, or by producing evidence on his own behalf, or by engaging a pleader. The reason was they had asked the Government to remove the officers, whom they thought were culprits, and were in charge of the investigations and they were concocting evidence and they could not get justice from the Court. Witness was a pleader of about 18 months' standing. He would advise his client according to circumstances if there was concocted evidence against him,—whether he should take part in the trial or not. He had witnesses who could give a direct lie to the prosecution evidence. His co-accused might also have said that. There was something lacking to give them full justice; first their pleaders were not allowed; secondly, there was no congenial atmosphere, as there was Police terror in Dharwar and in the third place the local officials had openly threatened witnesses if they come forward to give witness. Applications were made to the Court about it. His pleaders were insulted, but they were allowed to put in papers. On the next day they were insulted and they left. For the pleaders there was an opportunity to appear for them in the Sessions Court, but the previous treatment had prejudiced them against the whole thing. His pleader had told him of this treatment, and that he did not want to appear again. They only challenged the correctness of the translations, and he did not remember to have made any legal objections. One or two might have asked the Sessions Judge to ask questions on a legal discrepancy, and the Judge might have done so. They had put in long statements putting forward the theory that the prosecution evidence was concocted. They took about 11 days to put in their statements and they argued for about six days on the evidence. They were convicted and their cases might have been argued by their counsel in appeal. His relations had pressed him to make an appeal. He did not want the photos to be taken for the purposes of his defence. Mr. Wamanrao Jathar told on a Saturday that he would call evidence, but on Monday he refused. It was for Mr. Wamanrao to say why he refused. There might have been 21 witnesses against witness and even against Jathar. He could give no explanation why Hanmantrao Desai changed his mind about giving evidence.

Re-examined, witness said in the Sessions Court he had made an application for bail, but it was not granted. He did not get copies of the Judge's notes on his bail application. He had made applications for Police diaries and investigation reports, but only some were partly granted. He did not exactly remember whether the documents were produced.

EXAMINATION OF MR. V. MUDVEDKER.

Mr. Venketrao Mudvedker examined by Mr. Daphtary, said he wanted to answer his questions in Kanerese.

He was doing nothing now; he was convicted in what was called the Dharwar Riot Case, and he remembered the incidents. He remembered the firing. It took place on the road opposite the liquor shops. It was dark at the time, and he could see the flashes with his own eyes. He came to the shop about 7-30 p.m. He came there from the pleaders' club. He had no intention of going to the toddy shop. He had a mind to go to the meeting in connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund. They came to the road opposite the cross roads, and as they saw people standing there they turned that way to see what it was. There were about 40 or 50 people there and witness asked them why they were standing there. They said a policeman was drunk and he was throwing liquor on the bodies of other people. He was told so, and he was there only about 4 or 5 minutes. Witness could not say that they were violent people; they were people whose curiosity was excited. Witness and his companions then went to the meeting. At the meeting one Yatgiri, pleader, told him that armed police had come to the liquor shop and that as there was likely to be trouble they should advise the people to go home. He did not remember anything more now. Witness proceeded towards the liquor shop in company with Yatgiri and Gopalrao Deshapande. He saw many people at the meeting. Yatgiri went towards the Police Station advising people to disperse. Many of the people took his advice, but Herleker's advice was more effective than his own. Shivlingapa came with a party of 20 or 25 persons subsequently. It was 15 or 20 minutes after he had reached the place. It was a dark night. Shivlingapa came to where the witness was standing and then went back about 20 paces. Shivlingapa went back towards the cross-roads and there began firing. No warning at all was given when firing. His sense of hearing was all right in 1921. The crowd was standing talking among themselves up to the time of Shivlingapa's coming. He saw no stones thrown; or attacks on the liquor shop made; the Police were not attacked When Shivlingapa was firing people began to fly away and witness picked up a wounded man and took him to Dr. Shirhatti's dispensary. At the dispensary there were some wounded men. He sent for some doctors and in company with Kabbur went to the Civil Hospital. Some people joined them later on the way. He was at the hospital for about half-an-hour and asked the doctor to attend on the wounded. The doctor said he had orders that day not to go out. He neither gave medicine nor came with them to attend the wounded He asked Shivlingapa for permission to see the place where the wounded had fallen. Shivlingapa at first gave him permission, but afterwards threatened to fire on him if he went forward. He saw many persons at the meeting, viz., V. B. Joshi Dabhde, Bandopant Joshi, Patwardhan pleader, Kamalapur, Khalasi, Attar, Mohiuddin Darji, and others. Witness was convicted in the Sessions trial. He had made an application for bail to the Session Judge, but it was not granted. His application for copies of first information and Police diaries was refused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said he could not say whether he was well-known in Dharwar. He had only gone to the place where firing took place to see if he could do anything good, although he did not know what people were there. There his duty ended. He thought others were coming behind him from the meeting. He could not say whether they came or not. He was there at the time of the firing. The crowd was mostly composed of boys. Herleker joined him on the road. He could not remember whether there were 17 or 19 witnesses against him in the Sessions Court. Herleker was near him at the time of firing. He did not see any one being carried back by the Police. Yatgiri might have seen somebody being carried away. Shivlingapa opened fire very shortly after his arrival. He had not seen the *tatti* on fire, but the *tatti* had fallen down and policemen were standing near it. Some boys were shouting "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai." He could not remember anything more. He could not say why Shivlingapa went back. The only reason why he asked them to disperse was because he saw armed police there, for whose presence he saw no necessity; and he thought it was best to ask the people to disperse.

He had described the Sessions Judge as an unfair judge because there was justification for it. The first was that the Judge was a member of the European club to which place false and exaggerated news were conveyed. K. H. Mudvedker who was arrested was let off, although 19 witnesses had deposed against him; they had applied for Judge's notes on the bail applications etc., but not only were they not supplied with copies, but they were informed that the notes had been destroyed; questions which could not be answered by the complainant were answered by the Counsel himself; and Counsel had suggested some leading questions to the Judge to be put by him to witnesses and the latter had put them to witnesses. These were his reasons for the belief.

EXAMINATION OF MR. V. D. TIWARI

Mr. Venkatesh Dinker Tiwari said he did not go to the Khilafat meeting; he did not stir out of his house that day. He had been out at night to see his brother it was about 9 p.m. His other brother was with him then. He went to the place where the firing had taken place. The Police detained them there, stating that a *panchanama* would be prepared and they asked them to sign it. There were at the time the Collector, the D. S. P., the A. S. P. and others. The *panchanamas* were made after they had gone there. The D. S. P. was dictating to Sub-Inspector written by a constable and it was correct; the three subsequent *panchanamas* were written by a Kulkarni, a Government servant. His signature was not taken on the second *panchanama*, although he was there till the whole thing was finished. He could not know why he was not asked to sign it. When the third *panchanama* was being dictated to the Kulkarni witness contradicted the statements, and he was not asked to sign it. He was not asked to sign the second and third *panchanamas* because he had contradicted the statements on them. The third *panchanama* was written by Kulkarni who was one of the *panchas*. He remained there because he wanted to take away his brother; his brother was frightened of Shivlingapa because he had a shop in the market. Witness had to go away from Dharwar often times. His brother was quite unwilling to sign the *panchanama* and witness did not know whether he had expressed himself to that effect to anybody. He denied that his brother was awakened by the Police when he was sleeping in his shop. He did not know anything about his brother signing any documents which were not correct. They could not approach the District Magistrate to complain about his. The liquor shops were in almost their usual condition; the doors were standing here, although one of them was damaged; here were no signs of fire except a few rags lying about. The accused in the Sessions Court, belonged to all castes,—Mahomedans, Marathas and others as well as Brahmans. His brother was responsible for his own actions. When he declined to sign, the Police said he might be left out. He went to the Congress Committee of his own accord to give evidence, without being told by anybody. His brother Sitarama was beaten by the Police and he had lodged a complaint against them; he could not remember whether it was before or after the assault that he gave evidence before the Congress Committee. He was now living at Dharwar. He had heard of Sabnis pleader, but he did not know him. He wanted to suggest that Shivlingapa had merely applied oil to his cheek and there was no swelling or blood flowing out of a wound.

Mr. Gopalrao Deshpande, examined by Mr. Dattary said he was a zamindar; he was a member of the Municipality and Local Board till 1921. He remembered the incident of July 1. He was near the Police Station, just in front of the Police Thana when the firing took place. He was at the meeting about 7-35 p.m. It was about Tilak Swaraj Fund, and on the Khilafat grounds; he went there from the Mitra Samaj. He had been at the Mitra Samaj for about 30 minutes. He left the Samaj with Nargundker, and Mudvedker. the witness passed the liquor shop, and he saw nothing particular there; only some 20 persons were standing there. At the meeting he saw Joshi, perhaps Kasam Scheb, Diwaker, Kabbur, Mudvedker and there were also Dabhde, Kamlapur, Abdul Khalasi, Sultan Master and many others. He left the meeting after 10 or 15 minutes because Yatgiri came there and he said there was some disturbance, and as there was suspicious conduct of the Police, he wanted them to go to the place. Witness went there accompanied by Mudvedker, and Yatgiri. Mudvedker went to the side of Jaklini Bawi and Yatgir and he went towards the Police Staion. They asked the people to go away; and the people were beginning to go away. Then a party of armed Police entered the Police Station and after four or five minutes a party was led out by Shivlingapa towards the liquor shop. Witness was standing there, and he heard firing shortly, and the Police also began to fire from the verandah of the Police Station. Yatgiri and witness went into the Police Station and sat there for about seven or eight minutes on a bench. Shivlingapa then came and asked some one to take a message to the D. S. P. and the District Magistrate. When witness came from the meeting there was no act of violence at all on the part of the crowd. He then went to Yatgiri's place with him. Dr. Shirhatti had also left with witness from the meeting, but he had since returned. He did not see anyone near the shops, whom he had seen at the meeting. He went to the scene of firing the next day between three or four. He saw no stones lying about on the road; he did not mark any tiles of the roof broken; the doors of the liquor shop were on their hinges. Witness was arrested on the 9th July. He was tried by the Sessions Judge and was acquitted. He must have been arrested for his part in the Municipality, and also because he was helping the accused and their pleaders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp witness said he was let off because all the witnesses against him were Lingayats. In fact he had put in no statement at all. It was his impression that he was arrested because he was helping the accused. He was sitting in the Court listening to the case for some time and also at Dharwar. He went from the Mitra Samaj to the liquor shop on his way to the meeting. He went to see the crowd of about 20 people opposite the toddy shop. In front of the liquor shop, including those that were moving about, there might have been some 200 people. The people were shouting "Gandhi Mahataj Ki Jai" which was the usual cry. He had heard at the meeting whistles and cries from the side of the liquor shop He saw no flame at all from the side of the liquor shop. In front of the liquor shop there were armed men. He and Yatgiri suspected something because there were armed Police drawn up, and policemen were mixed up with the crowd. He suspected because there was no necessity at the time for such a large Police force there. He did not try to stop Shivlingapa from going into the empty street; he had called him, but Shivlingapa did not hear him. Shivlingapa was going very quickly. Witness could not see what Shivlingapa was firing at; the Police from the Station fired in the direction of the Brandy shop. Some might have fired in the air but not all.

Before the cross-examination was over the Court adjourned till to-day.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

FOURTH INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

"IN HIS WEAKNESS LIES HIS STRENGTH"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that Mahatma Gandhi has openly confessed himself defeated and humbled, there will be multifarious interpretations put upon his words in consonance with the perspectives and principles of the parties concerned, culminating in a crescendo of jubilation in hostile camps. But what is the moral of his utterance? He has again shone out like a beaconlight of truth and a bedrock of strength. He has proved his super-human quality of facing facts and rising above them. Verily truth is higher than wisdom. "Qunia Vincit Veritas."

I remember a chat I had with a profound politician of Berlin who closely questioned me about the Gandhi movement after the halt was cried by the Mahatma. I had to tell him that Gandhiji "was buried alive" (although the classical phrase had not come out openly) and that there was a lull in the storm. I expected a "pooh pooh" from the Chauvinistic thinker of Germany. But his remark was: "There lies Gandhi's greatness. A lesser man would have been carried away by the momentum, but it is Gandhi alone who could put a brake to his rushing train, if he seeks a broken bridge in front."

The anecdote flashes across my mind when I see the same phenomenon repeated. He had to face the Swarajists this time and he has put the brake in front of the broken bridge of the Congress.

Well, might Maulana Mahomed Ali admire him at such a moment. This wizard of human sentiments who can make his antagonists weep and fall before his feet the Swarajists stand for so-called strength and Gandhiji stands for so-called weakness but one is inclined to think "In his weakness lies his strength."—Yours, etc.,

"TUTANKHAMEN."

Bombay, July 4.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

After appointing Sub-Committees to deal with Agricultural and Technological Research respectively, the Committee proceeded to consider resolutions passed by the Board of Agriculture at its meeting held in Bangalore last January. These resolutions emphasized 'inter alia' the value of the statistics of railborne trade and the necessity for strengthening the statistical staff in Agricultural Departments.

A resolution was passed by the Committee heartily endorsing the opinions expressed in the resolutions and hoping that the Government of India and the local Governments concerned would find it possible to take action in conformity with these resolutions at an early date.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss certain further information relating to their proposal for the licensing of gins and presses. The Committee reiterated its conviction that the regulation of gins and presses was a matter of urgent necessity and affirmed the desirability of the bill being placed before the Central Legislature at the earliest opportunity.

Reports were received of the progress being made in connection with the application of the Cotton Transport Act to the cotton districts of Madras, Bombay and Baroda. These were reviewed by the Committee.

The Committee welcomed the introduction of a Cotton Transport Act by the Baroda Government and were pleased to note that the proposals made by the Madras Provincial Cotton Committee to apply the provisions of the Cotton Transport Act to certain districts in the Madras Presidency had now been placed before the Madras Government.

Among other matters of a more formal nature the Committee approved of a scheme for the erection of a building providing laboratory accommodation for the Director, Technological Laboratory, and his staff.

AMUSEMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES FOR MESSRS. MADAN.

There seems a probability that Bombay will in the future receive a better class of cinema films than formerly. Messrs. Madan, who control three of the cinema in the city, have secured the rights of the Fox productions, which includes the well-known Mutt and Jeff series and popular comedies and dramas. It places the combine in a more favourable position to offer varied cinema programmes of a higher class, for the Fox films are amongst the best known in the cinema industry.

FREE CINEMA SHOW FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Rutangauri Chunilal Munim, a member of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha has kindly offered a special free cinema show to the members of the Sabha at the West-End Cinema Theatre, to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) when all members are cordially invited. Other non-member visitors shall after the payment of usual charges, which shall proceed to the Mahatmaji's purse to be presented by the Sabha, be allowed to the show. Special arrangements are made for the purdah ladies Only ladies shall be allowed.

Official And Personal.

The "Pioneer" understands that when Lord Rawlinson goes on a short leave Sir William Birdwood will officiate as Commander-in-Chief.—A. P.

According to private advices received by the "Pioneer" Sir Grimwood Mears has derived much benefit from the electrical treatment he has undergone and there is every likelihood of his being able to return to India by the end of October completely cured.—A. P.

It is understood his Excellency Lord Lytton will reach Dacca on the 17th instant for his annual stay in Eastern Bengal.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League—R.G.A. 70 Co., vs. B.B., R.F.A.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 10.

The Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs Staff.

The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. All Blacks, Oval.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 11.

The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Colaba United v. Y. M. C. A. "B"—Cooperage.

Hindu Gymkhana v. Mechanical Transport, the Oval.

The s.s. "Delta" due at 5 a.m. with the English mails of June 26.

SATURDAY, July 12.

The Harwood League—R. G. A. 70 Co. v. R. G. A. 101 Co.—Cooperage.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

July 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 10 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 11 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 8m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 12 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h 20m.
July 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 15 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h 19m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday).

SETH FATEHCHAND RAVALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani, the total number of patients treated in the months of May and June was 1,106 of which 721 were males, 164 females, and 218 children.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay, will deliver magic lantern lectures in the Mahaji Hall, Lower Parel, to-morrow (Thursday) on "Tuberculosis" and on Friday (the 11th inst) on "Care of the Baby" at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 20th instruction class of the Esean community will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday (the 12th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). There will be a discourse on "The visible Universe and its relation to man—Part 2". Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 311, Thakurdwar.

F WARD D. C. C. & GANDHI PURSE FUND

It has been resolved by the Council of this Committee to collect moneys for Gandhi Purse Fund and a small committee of local men with power to coopt has been appointed of which Mr. J. G. Nensey is the President. Moneys will be required by Mahatmaji to carry on his constructive programme. Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and others, who are anxious to see the enthusiasm and spirit of 1920-21 pervaded again among the masses and have faith in the leadership of Mahatmaji will do well to contribute their humble mite in recognition of his unique services rendered and to be hereafter rendered to this country.

B. P. RADIO CLUB PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY, July 8.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. on Wednesday July 9th, music by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra under Mr. L. Behr. Vocalist Mr. Edwin Gellett.

PROGRAMME.

1. March—Marche Militaire No. 2—Schubert.
2. Gavotte and Rondo—Bach.
3. Song—Blow, Blow thou Winter Wih—Sargeant.
4. Norwegian Dances—Grieg.
5. Song—Glorious Devon—German.
6. Morceau—Reve—d'Ambrosio.

News Bulletin supplied by Reuter and the Associated Press of India.

HAROLD LLOYD AND HIS PAIR OF GLASSES.

A pair of tortoise shell rimmed glasses is a perfectly innocent and useful article but in the possession of Harold Lloyd it becomes the medium through which he provokes endless laughter.

Lloyd's rise to fame has been extremely rapid. For some time he was well-known on the screen as Lone-some Luke, a tramp character. When he joined forces with Hal Roach, the producer, he hunted round for something new in disguises. He lighted on the idea of combining his quaint facial expression with a pair of tortoise shell rimmed glasses. At first the change was objected to by the film people but after his first pictures he sprang to be right. Three years ago he was practically unknown. To-day, at the age of thirty, his name on a programme will crowd any picture theatre.

A CASE OF ASSAULT FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bamun Asphandiar Irani was charged with assaulting a public servant and deterring him from the lawful discharge of his duty.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. B. Patel defended the accused.

Hari Luxman, the police constable, said on the night of June 27 he was on duty at Dhobi Talao in plain clothes except for his trousers and sandals, which were a part of his uniform. He noticed an Indian Christian assaulting a Pathan and he caught hold of him, at which the latter bawled out. The accused thereupon, came on the scene and laid low the complainant and assaulted him in various ways and then ran away. Another police constable, who subsequently came there took the complainant to the hospital.

The prosecution called three witnesses to support the allegations. On account of insufficient evidence, however the Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr Yeshwant Gopal Modak, a teacher in the Elphinstone High School residing on the second floor of a house on Girgaum Road reports to the police that when he returned home on Monday at 6-15 p.m. his wife informed him that she locked the door of her room at about 3 p.m. and went to visit a friend on the first floor. When she returned at about 3-30 p.m. she found the door wide open and the lock lying on a table in a broken condition. A trunk was also broken open and notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 574 were found missing Mr Tulsidas Narayanji, a yarn merchant occupying the second and third floor of a building in Cavel Street reports to the police that on the midnight of Sunday he locked all the rooms on the second floor and went on the third floor to sleep. At 4-30 next morning his servant woke up and gave him certain information. Upon this he went downstairs when he found all the rooms open and the things scattered about. On examining the rooms, he found some pearls and pieces of gold ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 1,000 stolen from his cupboard.

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1924.

WELCOME TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu returns to Bombay on Saturday after carrying out her mission to East Africa and South Africa with a success that cannot be adequately measured or appreciated. Writing in "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi says: "I have no doubt that Bombay will give her a rousing reception. The Congress could not have sent a better messenger to East Africa and South Africa to plead the cause of her sons and daughters in those distant lands. Sarojini has been a real mother to those sons and daughters. She has not spared herself in their service." The services that she has rendered to Africa as well to India and thereby generally to the cause of peace and understanding between all races cannot be adequately estimated. She went to East Africa and South Africa at a most critical juncture when her countrymen in the former were beginning their struggle against the insulting and humiliating decisions contained in the infamous White Paper and when her countrymen in the latter were threatened by the Class Areas Bill with virtual expulsion, under the most degrading circumstances, from the land which they had made their own and which owed much of its present prosperity to them. Her arrival in East Africa as a messenger of sympathy and support from the motherland came to Indians there like a breath of fresh air and gave new life to their struggle for justice. Her presidentship of the East African Congress was at once a rare personal tribute and a pledge of India's solicitude for her suffering sons and daughters in East Africa. The impassioned yet convincing manner in which she pleaded for justice and fair-play to her countrymen caused no little heart-searchings to the White settlers and the officials in Kenya and if racial arrogance and selfishness prevented them from responding to her pleading, she, at least, succeeded in steeling the determination of her own countrymen to carry on the struggle at all costs. Thus it was after her visit that a strong impetus was given to the campaign against the poll-tax.

But great as was her triumph in East Africa, it was greater in South Africa, where the religion of White Supremacy was first promulgated and where it claims the most numerous and passionate votaries. Knowing the record of South Africa and the recalcitrant attitude of General Smuts, she naturally had anxious anticipations about her visit. But, fortunately, these anticipations proved false; for her visit proved to be a series of triumphal processions from city to city and rousing receptions in which Europeans and Africans no less than Indians participated. In her farewell address to South Africa, recalling her anticipated anxiety and her happy disappointment, she said, "I came, I saw and I loved the people" and no-one who has closely followed the course of her tour will hesitate to add that she also conquered. She addressed meetings without number and the audiences which she everywhere held spell-bound by her eloquence consisted not only of Indians but also of the "Blacks" and the Whites. She told them all that she had come to Africa on a great mission—to try and bring a permanent understanding between all communities, white, coloured, "Native" and Indian, and that this understanding could only be achieved by each community learning to give and take nobly and unselfishly. She stated the Indian case as fully and clearly as possible and also stated the other side of the case with just as much impartiality. The solution, she urged, lay in mutual concessions and adjustments and not in injustice or high handed legislation, prejudicial to the existence of the Indian community. One of her greatest desires was to secure the withdrawal of the Class Areas Bills, which she declared was a test of true statesmanship on the part of General Smuts and his cabinet. She had frank talks with General Smuts and Hertzog and Col. Creswell, the leaders of the three parties in Africa, and if she could not wholly persuade them to place justice and fair-play above expediency, she had at least the satisfaction of seeing the end of the Bill.

But her greatest conquest was over the minds of the three communities which inhabit South Africa. While she assured the Indians that their countrymen in India had their strength behind them so that they had no reason to be dismayed, she also told them that in their hands lay the honour of India. But she looked beyond the present conflict and told the Whites and the "Blacks" as well as Indians that though for the moment there seemed to be something in Africa almost like a race conflict, almost like a colour war, these things were temporary and had no abiding place in the evolution of Africa. For Africa, she told them, is going to fulfil in the modern age those grand traditions of bringing about unity in diversity which India fulfilled in the past. Why, she asked:

"is Africa a home! Why is this country, this sweet rich South Africa a home for one's spirit. Because, as I have said so often before, this Continent reminds me of the early history of India. Because it is so vast, so rich, so full of possibilities, so impregnated with prophesies, so teeming with the manifold destinies of manifold people, is waiting as my own country awaited centuries ago for the fulfilment of a great destiny, not built up by the achievements of one power, one race, or one tradition, but by the complexity of a million achievements, customs, and traditions of many races that have come to live in this country, and because in modern Africa, I see history about to repeat itself, that my heart is drawn to this country, and I look back upon the ancient history of my land when race after race coming to that country, coming to that rich soil, drinking of its sweet rivers, standing in the shadow of its great mountains, thought it was a strange land, yet by some sorcery of the East found it was not a strange land but the very home of the spirit, where there was space for freedom to grow, to build, to express, and to realise itself."

The appeal of passages such as the above was irresistible and the thoughtful sections of the population in South Africa were roused for the first time to a realisation of the common destiny of the "Blacks", the Indians and the Whites whom Africa calls her own and, therefore, of the need for living on terms of peace and mutual trust and equality among themselves. This is the greatest achievement of Mrs. Naidu and it is an achievement which demands that Bombay's welcome to her should be worthy of the cause which she has so nobly served. The welcome will be so worthy if it is one accorded on behalf of all citizens of Bombay, irrespective of the political, communal and other differences that divide them. We trust efforts will immediately be made to arrange for such a welcome.

"THE GITA AND THE CORAN."

In another interesting letter on this subject which we publish elsewhere, Mr. Shivam cannot understand the present writer's saying: "Death and killing are a part of the law of life, the lower orders in creation being given as a prey or sacrifice to the higher, and man, who has been given the Vice-Royalty of this Earth, with consciousness, must be mindful of his high responsibility and observe in all things the limits imposed by Allah." Our correspondent describes the idea which that sentence contains as Darwinian. It is hardly that for the law of life, as revealed by the Holy Coran, includes the life of vegetables, as may be judged from the following verse:

"Glory be to Him who hath created all the (sexual) pairs, of the kind which the earth groweth and of their own (i.e. men's) kind, and of a kind which they know not."

Can our correspondent deny for instance that the cow and the goat and the horse eat grass and leaves? Can he deny that many of the larger animals, birds, fishes, and insects have, smaller living creatures appointed for their food by Nature's law? The vegetable-eater is also a taker of life, according to Coranic teaching, and the drinker of milk or eater of hen's eggs preys upon the animal which gives the milk, the hen which lays the eggs. It is a question only of degree. Our correspondent gives us quotations from the Gita with regard to the way in which all living creatures ought to be regarded. He has also given several texts from the Coran on the subject of animals; but he has not given the most important verse of the Coran on the subject, which runs as follows:—

"And there is not an animal in the earth, nor a flying creature flying on two wings but are a people like unto yourselves. We have neglected nothing in the Book of (Our decrees.) Then unto their Lord they shall be gathered."

Muslims have a great regard for Scriptural authority. Their authority for the slaughter of animals for food within "the limits imposed by Allah" is clearly given in the Holy Coran. We have known Muslims in Europe who have lived as strict vegetarians for years merely from the fear of inadvertently transgressing those limits. It would be a real service to the cause of Hindu Muslim unity if our Hindu correspondent would give us the authoritative verse or verses which prohibit the Hindus from taking animal life. Islam and Hinduism are not identical in practice or in theory, and where they differ seriously it is better not to slur the difference, but to state it clearly and intelligibly, citing the authorities. The Scriptural authority for meat-eating is contained in the following verse of the Holy Coran (among others):—

"He hath forbidden unto you only carrion and swinefiesh and that which hath been slaughtered to (the name of any) other than Allah. But he who is driven by necessity (or transgresseth) not through lust or opposition: it shall not be counted as a sin against him. Verily Allah is Forgiving, Merciful."

Thus meat-eating is permitted to the Muslims. Our correspondent seems to think that meat-eating or the reverse by human beings is something greater than an unessential in religion. Every Muslim will agree that it is so, for the Hindus, if a Scriptural authority is cited to them prohibiting the eating of animal food by Hindus as clearly as the above verse permits the eating of animal food by Muslims. And that clear understanding will promote respect and tolerance.

AN ANOMALOUS ADMINISTRATION.

Recently a public meeting of the Sawantwadi State subjects residing in this city was held and a draft memorial requesting His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to invest with full administrative powers the Chief of the State, His Highness Raja Bahadur Khem Sawant alias Bapusaheb Bhosle Sardesai, was adopted. The meeting was representative of the Hindu, Muslim and Christian subjects of the State and the crowded assembly bore testimony to the fervour of their feelings. Sawantwadi is a small Maratha State in Konkan between the British and the Portuguese territories, and its history dates back to the pre-Shivaji period of the Maratha history. The administration of the State was taken over by the British in 1838 as trustees of the then ruling Chief and since then the State has practically been under British administration, though nominally it is an Indian State. Since 1838 three princes have succeeded to the *gadi* and died without ruling powers. The actual rulers of the State have been the Political Superintendents, or the Political Agents as they were latterly called, appointed from time to time by the British Government. During the last six or seven years the Collector of Belgaum has been acting as the Political Agent of the State, under whom an Indian officer called the Administrator carries on the administration. Whatever reasons there may have been in the case of the last three princes who came to the *gadi* for withholding ruling powers from them, there is absolutely no reason why the present Chief, His Highness Bapusaheb, should not be invested with full powers of administration. He has received education in England and has been highly spoken of by his tutors. He volunteered his services during the War and went to Mesopotamia in spite of the loving protests of his subjects who naturally did not like that the only scion of their State's royal family should risk his life. His example served as a powerful stimulus to the Maratha youths of the State and in numbers they joined the British Army. Nowhere else did such a small territory provide such a large number of recruits to the British Army in the War. As soon as His Highness returned from Mesopotamia it was expected that he would be invested with ruling powers. The event, however, has not yet come to pass though His Highness is now about twenty-eight years old. He has acquainted himself with revenue and judicial administration and has evinced keen interest in the welfare of the people in various ways. He has endeared himself to all classes of people in the State who entertain high hopes of his career as ruling prince. During the last eighty-five years the people of Sawantwadi have been subject to the disadvantages of both the British and the Indian State administrations without enjoying the advantages of either. The present administration, being mere trustees, cannot be expected to initiate constitutional or any other important reforms, and the Chief is helpless to do anything himself. To perpetuate the minority administration is not only unjust to the people of the State, but ridiculous. The anomaly ought to be ended without further delay.

Notes of the Day.

The London Conference.

By unscrupulously magnifying certain statements of a merely suggestive but not binding character which the British Government has made on its own responsibility with reference to the proposed Inter-Allied Conference in London, the French Opposition circles are seeking to kill two birds with one stone—the London Conference and the Herriot Government. The hue and cry has assumed such serious proportions that M. Herriot has been obliged to lodge a mild protest against the British statements more as a sop to the Opposition than from any genuine conviction that Mr. MacDonald's Government has been guilty of any diplomatic indiscretion. For, what is it that the French Opposition circles so much object to in the memorandum of the British Government? Merely the suggestion that the engagements into which Germany shall enter, according to the Dawes Report, will rank before those imposed on her by the Treaty of Versailles. How else can any party desirous of finding a way out of the present impasse between the Allies and Germany—an impasse brought about directly by the impossible Treaty of Versailles—proceed in the matter? When it is clearly recognised by everybody except those who are purblind through hatred of Germany that no progress is possible in the settlement of the Reparations Question and the establishment of peace in Central Europe, till the wheels of diplomacy are lifted out of the nets of the Versailles Treaty, is it unreasonable to suggest that any new engagements which the Allies may enter into with Germany shall supersede those imposed by the Versailles Treaty? The French "Die-hards" have no solution of their own to suggest except that of the bludgeon, but they will not allow M. Herriot to find one even if it should bring peace both to France and Germany. For the sake of party gain they are trying to wreck a Conference which holds out a real promise of peace for all Europe so many years after the War.

Passports.

The administration of the Passport Act in India since the close of the War has become a public scandal which calls for urgent action. One cannot think of a more flagrant instance of the abuse of authority than is displayed in the refusal of passports to Babu Shivprasad Gupta and his wife to go to England and Europe both for their health and for purposes of seeing the world outside India. The extent of the absolutism that obtains in India at present is well seen in the refusal of the Secretary of State to interfere in the discretion of the authorities in this country. It is humiliating to think that because a certain Indian gentleman's political views are not approved in official circles he is to be debarred altogether from travelling abroad and enriching his mind with the knowledge of the customs and habits of life of other peoples and of their achievements in various directions. The official attitude spells the negation of all liberty of the subject. It is only an irresponsible bureaucracy that could have dared to humiliate Indians in this manner. Mr. Kelkar's bill to amend the present Passport Act is intended to put an end to the present scandal. Instead of leaving the discretion of Government unfettered as at present, the bill makes it obligatory on Government to issue a passport to every applicant who satisfies the usual tests and gives the necessary information to Government. In a word, the bill brings the passport regulations in a line with those obtaining in all progressive countries of the West. The bill also proposes to make it obligatory upon common carriers like the navigation companies to extend their usual facilities to passport holders. That such a provision is necessary goes without saying. Mr. Kelkar's bill will, of course, be stoutly resisted by officials, but Swarajists can justify their existence in the Assembly only by their success in bending the unwilling bureaucracy to the popular will. Let us hope Mr. Kelkar will succeed in his attempt.

A History of the Congress.

The appointment of Mr. K. M. Pannikar to write the history of the Indian National Congress will be welcomed in all Congress circles. Mr. Pannikar has both the intellectual equipment and patriotic zeal needed for the task. Besides, since the inauguration of the Non-cooperation movement, he has had opportunities of close observation of the under-currents which have shaped the destinies of India in their present form. Another thing which fits him admirably for the task is the complete confidence he enjoys in Congress circles of all shades of opinion. A well-written history of the great national movement represented by the Congress is badly needed. The only extant account of the Congress, which is worth mentioning, is that written by Mrs. Besant, under the title of "How India wrought for freedom." Incomplete and hastily written as it is, it is the only connected history of the movement, since its very genesis, that is available to the student of Indian politics. It is written in admirable style and spirit, but as we have said, it has all the defects of a work hastily done. Mrs Besant had neither the time nor the patience to deal more exhaustively with the movement. Hence it is incomplete and unsatisfactory in many places. Further, since Mrs. Besant's own secession from the Congress, her hostile attitude towards the latter has prevented her from viewing the movement in an impartial spirit. Therefore, even if she were to complete the task of bringing her narrative up to date, she is bound to fail to do justice to her subject. A history of the Congress written in a more judicious, painstaking and critical spirit is wanted and we are glad that it has at last been decided to entrust the work to one who is well qualified to undertake it.

The Dadabhai Memorial.

After more than three decades of the struggle for national freedom the Indian people have arrived at a stage when they find that they are not allowed the freedom to pay their tribute to their leaders in the way they like. It is an irony which sets in motion a chain of sad speculation. It reveals the incredible extent to which they have learnt to leave several vital things of national importance alone. The brutal but inevitable inference is, do they not, after all, deserve Lawrence statues? The Poona Municipality naturally desires to place a statue of Lokmanya Tilak in a prominent place near the market in Poona as a token of the city's respect for the memory of the great patriot, and the citizens of Poona will doubtless make their views on the subject unmistakably clear through the referendum which is to take place. The statues erected in memory of the great patriots must cease to be regarded as a pastime by the authorities, whether the authorities be official or non-official. What has, may we recall, happened to the statue for Dadabhai Naoroji? The order to the foreign sculptor, it is now an open secret, has been cancelled. If that is really so, the traditional policy of the Committee responsible for it should not make it impossible for us to congratulate them on their wisdom, however belated it may be. Will they keep their wise action a secret? They should not if they know their responsibility to the public.

Discipline in the Corporation.

Mr. Balubhai Desai's proposition for an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to secure the removal of an obnoxious member from the Corporation, after the Corporation has passed three votes of censure on him, has been referred to a Committee. The time has now surely come for ensuring the due observance of the decencies of public life in the premier Municipal Corporation of the country. Mr. Desai's proposal is too drastic; for the purpose he has in view can well be secured if the Corporation is empowered to suspend an offending member for a certain period. All these years the Corporation has never abused its powers of censure. But beyond passing a vote of censure it has no power of punishing an offending member. Even the British Parliament has rules and conventions to preserve its dignity. Discipline must be observed in the Bombay Corporation as it is being observed in all the assemblies of the world, and liberty cannot be confused with license.

The Last Phase?

Dr. Sukhia's distinguished record in the Bombay Municipal Corporation—spreading over how many years we forget—is in imminent danger of being beaten this month —by himself! And as if finality to put the seal of the Corporation's approbation on that record and the last great performance, a member has proposed to immortalise the Doctor's name in a manner which may conceivably induce him to pay his final adieu to the scene of his glorious achievements, as he not long ago resolved, or at least made a public announcement of his resolution, to do. We should, however, like Dr. Sukhia to disappoint himself for once in his life-time at least and continue to give the benefit of his undoubtedly weighty, if somewhat erratic, wisdom to his colleagues for many more years. In his retirement, when he doffs the civic *toga* in due course, he will have plenty of time to amuse himself with hunts after the mare's-nests of sedition and tilts at the Bolshevik windmills.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

BY P. R. LELE.

So many of the Provincial Congress Committees have recommended Mahatma Gandhi's name for the Presidentship of the ensuing Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress. Almost all of them have made an alternative suggestion in favour of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The chief Conciliite Organ, the "Forward" has, in fact, hinted that though nominally she is the second choice, in fact she is the best fitted to maintain unity in the Congress ranks. Where the Councilites are in a majority, there Mahatmaji's name has been placed first either out of the certain expectation of his declining the honour or out of the calculation that he will be best fettered as the President at Belgaum.

Now comes Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande with a declaration of his mental certainty that Mahatmaji will not decline the honour in the face of an overwhelming desire of the country.

Mrs. Naidu's Services.

What is his ground to say that Mahatma will not decline the honour especially when the alternative is Mrs. Naidu who has done such splendid service to India *this year* and whose services ought to be recognised *this year*? I have no hesitation in saying that Mrs. Naidu will receive a welcome even from Liberals and Moderates and Progressives. One may go further and say many Europeans and Indians taking no interest in any sort of politics will join in the welcome to be accorded to Mrs. Naidu. Such a person ought to receive *this year* the highest honour which any particular Association has it in its power to give. Mrs. Naidu is a Congressman (the masculine includes the feminine). It is, therefore, incumbent on Congressmen to accord her the highest honour in their power *this year*. Far be it from me even to compare the greatness of Mahatma with that of Mrs. Naidu. But one may be pardoned for suggesting that during the months of the year 1924 that have passed, Mahatmaji has done nothing in particular: while Mrs. Naidu,

(Continued on page 9.)

REPARATIONS TANGLE.

FORTHCOMING LONDON CONFERENCE.

COMPLAINT RE INVITATION.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Macdonald announced that the Government had decided against the construction of the Channel Tunnel.

Mr. Macdonald also announced his intention to visit Paris to-morrow on a proposal of M. Herriot and to return on Wednesday. He declared that there was absolutely no foundation whatever for the storm which had arisen regarding the invitations to the Conference of July 16. He pointed out that the communications made to Belgium, Italy, Japan and the United States were merely repetitions of the British suggestions concerning the task of the forthcoming Conference which had already been submitted to and fully discussed with the Belgian Minister and M. Herriot at Chequers. These suggestions had been simultaneously embodied for purposes of record in a semi-official communication from the permanent head of the Foreign Office to the permanent head of the French Foreign Office. No communication in that respect had been made either by or on behalf of the British Government to the German Government. The communication would be published with a more lengthy letter.

Mr. Macdonald said that he was not going to allow if he could help it any mischief maker on either side of the Channel to destroy the prospects of an Anglo-French settlement. It was too horrid to contemplate. The charge that the British Government was trying to abolish the Reparation Commission was false. He hoped if an agreement could be reached on the Experts' Report it could be supplemented by an Inter-Allied agreement that in the event of a wilful default of Germany after she had accepted the Experts' Report the Allies should stand shoulder to shoulder in pressing her responsibilities upon her.

But who was going to decide in respect of the Experts' Report whether Germany was wilfully defaulting or not?

Any agreement would be additional to and not substitution for anything proposed by the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Macdonald emphasised that Belgium, Italy and Japan were all satisfied at the form of the invitation. He declared that complaint had been made against it for purposes which required further explanation. (ministerial cheers.)

Messrs. Asquith and Baldwin demanded the publication of the text of the invitation in order to resume the debate.

Mr. Macdonald will return to London on July 10.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, July 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is coming to Paris to-morrow to confer with M. Herriot.—Reuter.

KEEN ABOUT A SETTLEMENT.

DEPARTURE THOUGH SUFFERING FROM BRONCHITIS.

LONDON, July 8.

Mr. MacDonald prior to departing for Paris said that his visit must be taken as an indication of his desire to see a settlement of the Anglo-French relations and to remove all misunderstandings.

This was more particularly so in view of the fact that he was suffering from severe bronchitis and the duration of his visit must depend upon circumstances, but he hoped to return on Thursday.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

Paris.—Papers comment on Mr. MacDonald's visit appreciatively.—Reuter.

LIKELY TO AVERT HERRIOT'S DOWNFALL.

LONDON, July 8.

There appears to be strong grounds for the hope that Mr. MacDonald's decision to go to Paris will clear up the misunderstanding and materially assist in averting the downfall of M. Herriot and with it an indefinite posponement of the Interallied Conference and the decision of the reparations question. The decision immediately produced a change of tone in Paris where it has been received with greatest satisfaction.

The debate in the Senate in which a big opposition attack has been anticipated has been postponed till after the visit.—Reuter.

PRINCE TO VISIT LONG ISLAND.

LONDON, July 8.

New York.—The "New York Times" says that the Prince of Wales will pay a fortnight's visit to the Long Island in September in connection with the Anglo-American International polo and races. He will be the guest of the Polo Associatino.—Reuter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill money resolution has passed the reported stage.—Reuter.

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CHANNEL TUNNEL.

DECISION TO ABANDON THE PROJECT.

DANGEROUS FROM MILITARY ASPECT.

LONDON, July 7.

Mr. Macdonald in the House of Commons said that a meeting of the Committee on Imperial Defence assisted by four ex-Premiers was forced to conclude that while the Channel Tunnel would only assist Transport in a slight degree it was attendant with danger from military aspect which would add greatly to the anxieties of those responsible for national defence. —Reuter.

A COLOSSAL SCHEME.

Sir Arthur Fell, who is Chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, in an article in the "Morning Post," sketches the nature and prospects of the latest scheme for the construction of a Channel Tunnel, in regard to which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald recently informed a deputation of members of the House of Commons, that, in view of changed circumstances, including strategy and air power, and the necessity for promoting harmonious Anglo-French relations, he was summoning a special meeting of the committee of Imperial Defence, at which he himself would preside, to consider and report on the Channel Tunnel Scheme.

Sir Arthur Fell writes:—

Sixty years ago there were three great projects under discussion for the improvement of communications on the surface of this world—the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal and the Channel Tunnel.

The Suez Canal and the Panama Canal have been built, but the Channel Tunnel remains to be constructed, and will be built so soon as the Government of this country withdraws its opposition to it.

In all these great work we are most vitally concerned. From the Suez Canal we have benefitted more than all the other nations put together. The Panama Canal has drawn us nearer to our great Colonies at the Antipedes, and the Channel Tunnel will unite us with Europe, Asia, and Africa, and holds out greater promise of advantage to this country than the other two great works combined.

Financially, the Suez Canal has been an outstanding commercial success, and this country's investment of £4,000,000 in it is now worth £19,000,000. but for the Channel Tunnel, estimates can only be made.

COST AND REVENUE.

Sir Percy Tempest, late manager and engineer of the Southern Railway who has studied the subject of the Tunnel for years, in March, last informed the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee that his estimate of the cost of the Tunnel was 29 million pounds and the revenue based on the 1922 traffic receipts would work out at about £1,600,000 a year, or just over five per cent. on the cost. What the increase in the traffic from the construction of the Tunnel will be no one can say, but one of the principal tourist agents thinks the present passenger traffic may increase ten times.

The Tunnel will be constructed one-half with English capital and one-half French, and will be jointly owned and worked.

TOTAL LENGTH 36 MILES.

The mouths of the tunnel on both sides of the Channel will be some miles back from the coast to eliable the depth beneath the sea to be reached by easy gradients. This will increase the length of the Tunnel to about 36 miles, of which 24 will be under the sea.

No such engineering work has yet been accomplished. The longest tunnel is that of 12 miles under the Simplon, and the longest under water is the Severn Tunnel of over four miles. Fortunately the engineers, after years of study and preliminary soundings and borings, have found that a bed of chalk mark lies beneath the chalk which forms the cliffs on both sides of the straits, and this bed extends right across. It is roughly 60 ft. in thickness, and is of such a nature as to be virtually impervious to the percolation of water, and forms a most admirable material for tunnel driving. The Tunnel will consist of two tubes of about 20 ft. diameter, and driven about 60 ft. apart, but before those two tubes are begun a pilot heading or tube of about 12 ft. diameter will be given. This test tube will prove the ground and facilitate the driving of the two working tunnels. The French and English engineers are agreed on the practicability of the work, and the details are all got out. The test tunnel can be completed in about three years, and the working tunnels in three years more so that the Continental expresses to the various capitals of Europe can be running from London in about six years. It is difficult to realise what this will mean to the passengers and goods traffic to the Continent.

A HALF-HOURLY SERVICE.

The Channel is one of the most foggy, stormy, and the tide swept passages in the world, and little if any further improvement in the crossing can be possible. Every winter there are serious interruptions to the service. In place of this the Channel passage will be made through well-ventilated and brightly lighted tunnels; meals will generally be served during the hour this journey will occupy, and a quarter of an hour later the train will be passing through Boulogne.

A half-hourly service to Paris and the great expresses running to all the capitals from London, and special through trains from Scotland, the North, and the Midlands will occupy the tunnel in the day and the goods traffic will largely pass through at night.

OTHER ENTERPRISES.

It was hoped that this work would have been begun as the first great enterprise of reconstruction after the War. The four successive Governments which have held office here since the Peace have, however, each put it off for further inquiry instead of seizing it as the finest object on which Labour and Capital could be employed. The construction of the Tunnel itself would be but the starting point for the building of special lines to the coast, for their electrification, for the building of the Great Continental Station near Waterloo, the great road bridge at Charing Cross, and new tubes from the Continental Station in all directions. These are some of the works that would follow and which would revolutionise the whole of London, South of the Thames.

These works will naturally cause a great expenditure of money and demands for labour and will give an impetus to trade throughout the country. The labour required for the actual Tunnel construction would be about 20,000 men for six years, but the subsidiary works referred to will cause a demand which will absorb large but unknown numbers of unemployed, and above all after the completion of the Tunnel there would be the general revival in trade and industry in this country which always follows from improved communications. It is probable that the success of the Tunnel will be so great that other Channel Tunnels will follow, and possibly a motor road or roads to France as well.

The support and hearty goodwill of the Government is alone required, and it is difficult to see why it should now be withheld. The military question is no longer raised, for no one would be rash enough to say on what element or by what force the next war may be waged.

FEAST OF SACRIFICE.

THE WAY TO OBSERVE EID.

STRENGTHEN HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

AN APPEAL TO INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 8.

The following manifesto has been issued by Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Abulkalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmud:—

"As the Eid is approaching we feel we must appeal to our fellow countrymen in general and to our fellow Muslims in particular to make it the occassion for demonstrating their tolerance and brotherly good will towards each other.

We are just returning from Ahmedabad where we had once more to note how pre-occupied Mahatma Gandhi always is with the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. This, even more than the charkha, has been the constant care ever since he came out of prison. At present he is taking very little food having given up bread altogether and taking no milk either in the afternon or evening. His health is far from good and if he goes out on tour, as he shortly intends to do, we fear he will break down under the strain of work. If to his arduous labours is added the poignant grief that he is bound to feel if God forbid anything untoward happened on the occasion of the forthcoming "Eid."

Hindus and Mussalmans vied with each other in offering to him assurances of their unfailing support at the ever memorable conclusion of the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad and the least that we can do today is to ensure that he receives no fresh shock through our intolerance of ill will towards each other. We know that unfortunately on both sides men are out to create further dissensions but unless good sense has completely deserted the two communities we trust they will refuse to listen to the evil promptings of such persons.

FEAST OF SACRIFICE.

Our Mussulman brothers we must ask to remember that this Eid is the feast of sacrifice and commemmorate an occasion when a devoted father was prepared to sacrifice his son for the sake of pleasing his Maker. We must not mix up our sacrifices on such an occasion with satisfaction of any desire for revenge. It is not the flesh and blood of animals we sacrifice that will reach God but our piety; and it is in this spirit that we must observe the forthcoming Feast of Sacrifice. We look forward to a repetition of what the Mussalmans were doing only a year or two ago when they voluntarily prepared to sacrifice only goats and sheep.

From our Hindu brothers too we expect tolerance and patience. Thus alone shall we prove ourselves fit for the attainment of liberty which is our birthright."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ASIA.

INVITATION TO SIR J. C. BOSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, July 7.

The League of Nations has cabled invitation to Sir J. C. Bose to be present as member from Asia at the preliminary meeting of the International Commitee on intellectual co-operation to be held in Geneva at the end of July.

"CENTRAL SIKH REFORM COMMITTEE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 7.

A central Sikh Reform Committee has been formed to work out reforms of Sikh shrines. It disapproves methods of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee as aggressive, and reprecates the Parbandhak Committee's present activities of the forcible ejection of Mahants. It is of opinion that the Parbandhak Committee's working has given rise to many complications, and vices have crept among Akali workers. Pernicious propaganda of the Parbandhak Committee has produced an attitude of defiance among the Sikh masses.

118 ARRESTS IN 1 MONTH!

THE TOLL AT TARAKESHWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, July 7.

16 Satyagrahis were arrested to-day. During one month, from June 7th to July 6th, 118 arrests were made.

TRIAL BY JURY.

DECISION BY LAHORE HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

An important decision has been reached by the full bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of Messrs. Justices Broadway, Ffords and Campbell with reference to a trial by jury or assessors. The application was made on Monday by Mr. O'Connor, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of a British soldier charged under Section 388 I.P.C. for causing grievous hurt to an Indian. The soldier was committed to Sessions for trial where a Jury was claimed. The Sessions Judge held that a jury could not be claimed and the High Court was moved for appeal. Their Lordships decided that in cases of this nature where the question of racial consideration arose a Jury consisting of a majority of the defendant's countrymen could be claimed.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS REACH BAGDAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 8.

American world-fliers left Bander Abbas at 6-30 this morning.

LATER.

American world-fliers arrived in Bushire at 10-15 this morning.

LONDON, July 8.

Baghdad.—The American world fliers arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon. They will proceed to Aleppo at ten to-morrow. —Reuter.

MACLAREN ARRIVES IN KASUMIGAURA.

LONDON, July 8.

Tokio.—Squadron Leader, MacLaren, has arrived in Kasumigaura, a naval air station in Tokio.—Reuter.

A HOME FOR OUR "FALLEN SISTERS"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Calcutta Vigilance Association was held to-day at Dalhousie Institute to concert measures for establishing home for the fallen girls and women after their rescue was provided for in the suppression of the Immoral Traffic Act. His Excellency the Governor presided and appealed for funds for the institution which would cost about a lakh.

Sanfrancisco.—The British Special Service Squadron has arrived here escorted by an American warcraft. Admiral Field has sent a message conveying heartiest greetings of the people of the United States.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

McADOO ELECTED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

RESULT OF REMOVAL OF VOTING RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, July 7.

New York.—The Democratic Convention agreed to the release of delegates from all pledges and instructions on voting after which the balloting proceeded on more independent lines. The eighty-third ballot resulted as follows:—McAdoo 418, Smith 368, Glass 76, Ex-Ambassador Davies 72.—Reuter.

NO VOTING RESTRICTIONS ON DELEGATES.

LONDON, July 7.

New York.—Mr. McAdoo has accepted the proposal to release the delegates from voting obligations, but this is accompanied by a counter-proposal which the representatives of other candidates have rejected. —Reuter.

McADOO SLUMPS IN 87TH BALLOT

LONDON, July 8.

New York.—In the eighty-seventh ballot McAdoo slumped to 333½, Smith securing 361½, Ralston 93, Glass 71 and Davis 60½. The Convention, thereafter, adjourned to Tuesday out of respect for President Coolidge's bereavement.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SECOND SON.

DIES OF BLOOD POISONING.

LONDON, July 8.

Washington.—President Coolidge's sixteen-year-old son, Calvin, is dead following an operation for blood poisoning.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 8.

The deceased scratched and blistered his foot while playing tennis in sandals a fortnight ago with his elder brother John at White House. His illness imposed heartbreaking strain on his parents who have been almost throughout in attendance at his bedside since Saturday. Blood transfusion proved unavailing.

SWARAJISTS' METHOD.

MR. SATYAMURTI TAKES EXCEPTION TO MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 7.

Mr. Satyamurti, M.L.C., writing to the Press to-day takes exception to Mr. Gandhi's recent statement that the Swarajists' method cultivates British opinion and looks to the British Parliament for Swaraj. "I venture to say in all humility," says Mr. Satyamurti, "this is a calumny. Our insisting on the boycott of British goods as a political weapon of Mahatma Gandhi gives the lie direct to the statement. Moreover, if the British papers and politicians are any test of the British opinion, I find that the Swarajists are very much more in its bad books than Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi has said repeatedly that we must be so non-violent in though, word and deed that India must be made safe for Englishmen. We the Swarajists are anxious first and foremost to make India safe for Indians. The Swarajist looks to the British Parliament not to confer a benefit on India, but to recognise that India cannot be governed except by the Swarajists' method."

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

DELHI RECOMMENDS MRS. NAIDU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 8.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee has recommended Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to be the President of the next session of the Indian National Congress that meets at Belgaum.

ALLEGED "DARING FRAUD" OF RS. 1,10,000.

IMPERIAL BANK SWINDLED?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

A daring fraud involving about Rs. 1,10,000 is reported to have been committed in the Calcutta branch of the Imperial Bank. It is stated that a couple of men who are wanted by the Calcutta C. I. D. drew cheques from time to time by forging the name of one S. C. Mitter who died sometimes ago and was a creditor of the Bank.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 7.

The Government of India have nominated Messrs. J. M. Mitra and H. R. Crosthwaite as their representatives at the Agricultural Co-operation Conference to be held at the Wembley Exhibition during the last week of July.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

CRITICAL STAGE REACHED

OMINOUS SILENCE BROKEN.

LONDON, July 7.

Silence regarding the Anglo-Russian negotiations which was beginning to be regarded in some quarters as ominous was partly broken in the House of Commons tonight during a debate on a motion proposed by Mr. Steel Maitland complaining that Government had failed to fulfil the promise to keep Parliament informed of the march of events.

Mr. Ponsonby said he hoped to submit the outcome of the Conference before the summer recess, but it was difficult to deal with the matter fully at present. The critical stage was just being reached during the last three weeks when they had picked up various threads and were trying to come to an agreement. He said that those old treaties with Russia which were to be continued had been revised and would be ready for signature. Referring to the Soviet Press attacks he declared that the Bolsheviks were more afraid of the Labour Party as a bulwark against Communism than they were afraid of the Conservatives. (Cheers and Laughter).

The debate was adjourned to Thursday.—Reuter.

OPERATIVE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, July 7.

It is estimated in the Trade union circles that between 100,000 and 150,000 operative builders have hithereto struck work. The position in London is said to be more serious than anywhere else. It is understood that some employers have conceded the operatives' minimum demands including a half penny per hour increase in pay.—Reuter.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

LONDON, July 8.

An improvement in shipbuilding is shown in the Lloyds' Register of Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June which shows that 1,465,000 tons was being actually constructed in the United Kingdom on 30th June, the highest since 31st March, 1922. The tonnage commenced was 375,000 tons compared with 227,000 tons for the corresponding period last year. The tonnage launched was 364,000 tons, the highest for 2½ years. The merchant tonnage actually being built abroad was 960,000 tons which is 35,000 tons more than that for 31st March.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

CASTE HINDUS' NEW MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, July 7.

The Satyagraha campaign continues as usual, and caste Hindu oppositionists are holding up volunteers at their new barrier on the western road. Caste Hindu volunteers have not resorted to any violence.

Some caste Hindus of Vaikom and Shertally met last evening and passed resolutions to form branches of the Sarvarna Hindu Maha Yogam all over Travancore and outside, to protect Hindu religious customs and usages from the onslaughts of revolutionaries and to request Government to put down the Satyagraha movement which aims at creating disaffection towards His Highness the Maharajah and his administration and sowing seeds of sedition and unrest in the country. They disapproved of the active support extended by certain natives of Vaikom to the form of civil disobedience now inaugurated by Congressmen. They also protested against Mr. Gandhi's message wherein they were referred to as Goondas. They remarked that the word "Goondas" was highly insulting to them. A Committee of 42 caste Hindus was appointed to collect funds and conduct a counter-campaign.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, July 8.

Madrid.—A communique states that the general situation in Morocco has improved and strong reinforcements have arrived in Melilla and Tetuan from Spain and the besieged position in Cobadarsa has been relieved. The enemy has retreated in disorder leaving many dead and wounded. The Spanish lost about a hundred.—Reuter.

BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL IN NOTRE DAME.

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—In the precence of Lord Crewe, Lord Ypres, Sir Fabian Ware and may Allied Officers and British and French spectators the Prince of Wales accompanied by Prince Henry and M. Doumergue unveiled a tablet in Notre Dame to the memory of the British who were killed in the War erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission as representing the whole Empire, various parts of which have shared the cost proportionately to the number of dead from each.—Reuter.

OUTPUT OF YARN SPUN IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The total quantity of yarn spun during April, 1924, amounted to 50 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 34 million lbs. as compared with 49 and 28 million lbs., respectively, in April, 1923.

CEMENT INDUSTRY.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

DWARKA CO'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The Tariff Board examined to-day a representative of the Dwarka Cement Company and adjourned for a fortnight.

The company like the other companies which had already given evidence, claimed protection to the cement industry by the imposition of a specific duty of Rs. 25 per ton against the existing Rs. 15 per cent. ad-valorem duty.

Mr. P. V. Acharya who was the representative was examined for more than three hours in support of the claim for protection. He said the company is a public registered company, 85 per cent. of the capital being invested by Indians. The Directors with the exception of one are all Indians.

PREJUDICE AGAINST INDIAN CEMENT.

The factory is situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, where abundant labour supply is available. It produces cement equal in quality to the imported cement, but "There is a general prejudice of the engineering profession which is manned by Englishmen against Indian cement under their supposed belief that English cemett is the only cement best suited for the purpose."

On this statement the witness was questioned by the Board for specific instances.

The witness said: "When I was travelling to Simla I met an Engineer at Gwalior who said that the Government themselves impose a condition on engineers that they must use English cement."

President: "You are under a complete misapprehension as regards any orders by Government in this matter. I know how people talk. But can you bring to our notice any concrete case in which a Government engineer was asked to use English cemen as you say?"

Witness: "That is the general attitude of these engineers as we find them. Supposing we keep an American he will always see that an American is needed for anything.'

RAW SUPPLY.

Proceeding the witness said in answer to the Board that the company believed that they had forty years' supply of principal raw materials, namely, limestone and clay, but the cost of these would increase to a certain extent in course of time as quarries would go farther and farther from the factory site. Gypsum was the only principal raw material which they did not get near the factory and the company had to pay a high railway freight over it.

Expert supervision was required in the factory involving employment of skilled labour imported from abroad. At least a period of five to ten years would be required to dispense with foreign labour.

The principal markets of the company are Bombay, Karachi, Kathiawar and generally on the coast line. Sometimes they have dealings in Madras on a small scale, but they have no trade with Rangoon as the ocean freights are high.

Export of cement from India to foreign countries is probable in the near future if the industry is properly encouraged by reducing the ocean freights.

The Board pointed out the difficulties of the Government of India doing anything in the matter of export trade.

Witness thought that export trade was possible to Mesopotamia, Persian Gulf, South and East Africa, Ceylon and Singapore.

The company in its memorandum had stated that about a lakh and a half tons of cement could be exported after some years provided the whole output of India was not absorbed in this country.

Foreign competition was keenest in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and in fact on all the coastal ports and this was due among other things to general trade slump and cheap freights at which foreigners could transport to long distances like India.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

The witness was then questioned as regards cost of production. Mr. Ginwala on a perusal of the forms supplied by the company remarked that they were not written in a way that would help the Board. Moreover, the company had not given the Board all the figures asked for. It further transpired that Mr. Acharya had not visited the factory at Dwarka and the President remarked that it would be difficult to get out of the witness anything in detail.

The witness pointed out that he had got all the figures before him and he was prepared to supply them.

The President said that all the figures asked for must have been given in the form desired and he would not now permit the time of the Board to be wasted. While, therefore, reserving his more important questions to another witness on a future occasion probably in Bombay, the President elicited from the witness certain figures with a view, as the President remarked, to "arrive at a coherent basis."

The President and the members then ascertained from the witness that while the work's cost of production last year was Rs. 68 per ton it was in January of this year at 50, in February at 46, in March at 42, and April at 45. The reason for the cost being high last year was that the coal which the Company got then was at high cost. Moreover, they imported Welsh coal.

Now the Company was getting coal from Bengal and the Central Provinces.

CLAIM FOR PROTECTION.

The witness was lastly examined on the claim for protection. The company in their memorandum had stated that all the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission had been satisfied by the cement industry and they claimed that protection of twenty-five rupees per ton should last for a period of fifteen to twenty years, when protection could be withdrawn.

The Board then questioned the witness on the basis of the figures supplied by him.

Replying to Professor Kale, the witness said that the cement companies might form themselves into a combine without detriment to the consumer.

President: "Am I to understand that if you enter into a combine it will not be a burden to the consumer."

Witness: "I think so. The position at present is that we are now being exploited by the consumer. (Laughter). There is so much of internal competition."

President: "But according to your figures I don't see any profit to the manufacturer."

Witness: "It is enough we sell our goods at a reasonable cost. Let us extend our markets and increase our production. Then there will be a corresponding decrease in our cost of production.

This concluded the evidence of Mr. Acharya. The Board then adjourned for about a fortnight.

BENGAL COUNCIL SUIT.

PLAINTIFFS ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

In making the application for injunction against Mr. Cotton, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, yesterday, before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, Mr. S. C. Bose on behalf of the plaintiffs submitted that neither Mr. Cotton nor the Ministers were exempt from the jurisdiction of the Court and that his clients had made out a strong *prima facie* case. The Ministers were only exempted from the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of anything counselled, ordered or done by them in their public capacity. The matter now before the Court was not a matter which had been counselled, ordered or done by any of the Ministers and therefore they were not exempt in the present case. Counsel's contention was that supplementary demand for grants on account of Ministers' salaries were altogether illegal and *ultra vires* and it was not a matter which depended on the discretion of the President. Even if it were a matter which rested on the discretion of the President the Court could interfere if the circumstances showed that there was an outrageous use of discretion.

DEFENDANT'S PLEA.

The Advocate-General urged that the plaintiffs had shown no special interest to justify their bringing this action, that no leave had been taken and that there was no demand by the plaintiffs on the President to delete this item and no refusal by him. On the merits of the application the Advocate-General contended that the President's decision was final.

The Court observed that the President's decision might be final so far as the members of the Council were concerned, but was it final for all purposes and even binding on the Court?

The Advocate-General submitted that it would be a dangerous proposition to hold that the judiciary had jurisdiction to interfere with the conduct of business in Legislature. In England the point was well settled. The provisions of the Government of India Act and Rules framed thereunder made it perfectly clear that the intention was to apply the same principle in India also. He further submitted that under Section 110 of the Government of India Act, Mr. Donald as a member of the Executive Council was not subject to the Court's jurisdiction. Suppose Mr. Cotton was restrained by an injunction, but Mr. Donald moved this item and it was accepted by the Council and in pursuance of that motion the Ministers were paid their salaries, could the Court then interfere either with Mr. Donald or with Ministers in respect of what they had done in view of Section 110? If not, then injunction order was infructuous. His Lordship held that plaintiffs had shown sufficient interest to entitle them to make the present application. If the arguments of the Advocate-General were pushed to their logical conclusion no rate-payer of a Municipal Corporation would be entitled to make an application to restrain the Corporation from misapplying its funds. In his opinion the same principle applied in the present case. His Lordship held that supplementary demands for grants could not be made in the events which had happened. The President of the Council could no doubt give his decision on a point of order being raised in the Council, but such a decision would be final only so far as members of the Council were concerned and could not oust the jurisdiction of the Court. The rights of the subjects, the Court declared, must be protected with scrupulous and meticulous care and taking all facts and circumstances of the case into consideration he came to the conclusion that the injunction asked for as against Mr. Cotton should be granted.

DID THEY SUCCEED!

EVEREST CLIMBER'S CONJECTURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A "Times" joint despatch from Lieut. Col. E.F. Norton and Mr. Odell, dated Rongbuk Base Camp, June 14, deals with the question whether Messrs. Mallory and Irvine were actually successful in reaching the summit of the Everest before the accident which it is assumed overtook them and in which they must have met their deaths. Col. Morton says the expedition leaves the camp with heavy hearts. They have failed to establish success, for who will ever know whether the lost climbers made good the summit before the accident which it is assumed must have caused their death. They were last seen at a height estimated according to the theodolite at 28,128 feet, less than eight hundred feet from the top and a world record.

Mr. Odell who takes up the story states he went up in support of the two climbers and stayed at Camp Five where a porter brought back a message from Mr. Mallory that the weather was perfect for the job at 12-30 on June 8. While looking at the final pack in clear weather his eyes became fixed on a tiny spot silhoutted on a small snow crest beneath a rock step in the ridge. The black spot moved and another black spot became apparent and moved up the snow line to join the other. The first then approached the great rock step and shortly emerged at the top. The second did likewise and then the scene was enveloped in cloud. Mr. Odell is of opinion that the black spots represented Messrs. Mallory and Irvine who should have reached the summit at 4 p.m. unless they met with an obstacle on the final pyramid which is unlikely for through telescopes it seemed that climbing on the last slopes was easy. Mr. Odell thinks that the climbers sought shelter that night in some recess fell "asleep and died painlessly.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

DISPUTE WITH CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES.

SUIT FILED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

Disputes have been going on between the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Ahmedabad Cantonment authorities regarding the water supply charges. In May last, the Municipality had sent a supplementary bill aggregating to Rs. 40,000 to the Cantonment at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons. The Government contention is that the Cantonment is liable only to the extent of Rs. 13,102 at the rate of 5 annas 4 pies per 1,000 gallons according to the compromise arrived at with the Committee of Management. The Municipality having sent a threatening notice to the Cantonment authorities Rao Bahadur Girdharlal, Government Pleader, appeared before Mr. Clements, District Judge yesterday and obtained an *ad interim* injunction against the Ahmedabad Municipality restraining them from cutting off the water supply to the Ahmedabad Cantonment as threatened.

The suit has been filed by the Secretary of State for India. The injunction was granted.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

Pandit Misra's resolution in the Allahabad Municipal Board on the renaming of Municipal roads has evoked strongest comments from Anglo-Indian and foreign papers. The European members of the Board evince anxious excitement, a sample of which is embodied in the following incident.

Pandit Misra recently made certain interpellations among which were three questions, viz., (1) he asked information whether any action had been taken regarding the Board's resolution necessitating the wearing of Khadi as a rule by every municipal employee on duty; (2) he enquired the percentage of khaddar-wearing employees in the Board, and 3) he brought to the Chairman's notice the fact that inspite of the Board's resolution to carry on the Board's work in Hindi or Urdu (or both), as far as possible, nearly all Sub-Committees were carrying on their work only in English. Mr. C. T. Robbie, an Anglo-Indian member of the Board, has recorded on the agenda paper itself the following insulting remarks against the above three questions: "Is this the only thing of importance to discuss? Surely, we are not called out to consider foolish questions like these, when things so much more important are lying unattended" (Sd.) C. T. Robbie.

Pandit Jawaharlal, Chairman, called for an explanation from the member concerned regarding his unwarranted remarks. The hon. member has written back saying: "That his wife not he was the author of those remarks, and that if the remarks were unwarranted the office should have effaced them from the agenda paper."

However, Pandit Misra has addressed a strong note to the Chairman, requesting him to place the matter formally before the Board. He ends his note saying: "But for this case being connected with the Board I would have gone in for some kind of "treat" which would have unrobed Mr. Robbie of h's arrogance, and mended him for all times to come in his behaviour towards Indians." However, I am wronged, and I wish the Board to pronounce if I deserve it. Let the Board having passed the resolutions regarding Khadi and Hindustani (to which my abovementioned questions related) either damn itself as foolish in terms of Mr. Robbie's statement, or let proper steps be taken to mend such disgraceful ways of such graceful members as Mr. Robbie. I am an Indian, and hence I know the effusion."

Pandit Misra's resolution on the renaming of roads after the names of Indian patriots as also two notes regarding Mr. Robbie's remarks will come up before the Board at its next meeting.

NAROTAM JAGIVAN EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The above Fund commenced on 15th April 1923 and eight Trustees of Brahma Kshatrya Caste were appointed. Five per cent. Government Loan of the value of Rs. 24,000 was given to these Trustees and deposited in safe custody at the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd. Bombay. From the interest of the above Loan, Scholarships are being given to students of Brahma Kshatrya Caste receiving higher education after passing their Matriculation examination. The Statement of the operations of the Fund during the year under report is as under:—

RECEIPTS.

To Interest on 5 per cent Government Loan for 12 months ending 14th October 1923 Rs. 1200 less Rs. 3 Bank Commission.

PAYMENTS.

Deposit, Stamp and Registration Fee to Imperial Bank etc., Rs. 44-5-0 Scholarship Rs. 180-0-0, Balance in Imperial Bank Rs. 972-11-0.

The Trustees hope more students will take advantage of this Fund during the coming year.

A Madras message of 7th July says:—"The High Court opened to-day after mid-summer vacation. Justice Spencer took his seat as officiating Chief Justice. Justice V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar and Justice Jackson, newly-appointed judges, also took their seats to-day."—A. P.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

NEW PERSONNEL AND PASSPORTS.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LETTER TO GOVT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Central Khilafat Committee had informed the Government in May last that the Khilafat Working Committee had again selected the personnel of the Khilafat Delegation intending to visit Turkey excluding all those delegates against whom the Government had formulated objections on the score of being non-Muslims or having been imprisoned for certain offences and that all delegates now selected had been asked to give an undertaking required by Government that befond endeavouring to induce the Turks to agree to a settlement of the Khilafat in accordance with the *Shariat* of Islam they would take no part in any political movement nor promote any political changes in Turkey. He had also furnished the Government as desired with a programme of the Delegation's journey to Turkey via Egypt and of its general plan of work and had offered to furnish the Government with any further information it may need. Having done all this he was daily expecting an issue of passports, but in the Government of India's letter which awaited his arrival here he was informed that the Secretary of State has not approached the Government of Turkey yet in the matter and that before he does so he desires to have a statement of the Delegation's programme and an undertaking in terms detailed above. The Maulana is again asked to instruct the members of the delegations to submit these undertakings to the local Governments concerned and although no point is specified on which the Government needs further information he is informed that the Government will be glad if in furtherance of his offer he will now submit "a complete and detailed programme of the Delegation's plans."

DESIRE OF INDIAN MUSSALMANS.

Replying to his letter the Maulana writes that "In compliance with the Government's request he had already given in his letter dated 22nd May all information it was in the existing circumstances in his power to give with regard to the programme of the Khilafat delegation to Turkey. He had also stated in the same letter that the members of the Delegation had been asked to give the required undertaking." The Maulana adds, "The undersigned would request the Government to programme if he only could. It must be clear to Government from telegraphic messages addressed by the Working Committees of the Khilafat organisation and Jamiat Ulama to the head of the Turkish Government which were published in newspapers in India that Indian Mussalmans desire nothing more than that Turkey even as a republic should remain associated with the world-wide Khilafat of Islam and retain its central position in the Islamic world, and it is mainly with a view to persuade the Turkish nation and the Government to continue this association and retain this position that the Khilafat delegation intends to proceed to Turkey. After arriving there it will consult the members of the Turkish Government and other Turkish notables with regard to its further programme and will naturally be guided largely by the suggestions it receives from its advisers there. What further information the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India need and what further information the undersigned (Shaukat Ali) can furnish is not therefore clear. If any specific information is, however, asked for the undersigned will gladly furnish it if he can.

As regards the undertaking each member of the Delegation has already been provided with the form of the undertaking to be given and has been requested to apply to the local Government for the issue of necessary passports. The undersigned had hopes that by this time passports would have been issued and regrets to find that the Secretary of State has yet to approach the Government of Turkey. He now trusts that the issue of passports will be expedited and further delay will be avoided so that the Delegation may start within a week or two."

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT LUCKNOW ON JULY 19.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

The Khilafat Working Committee meets at Lucknow on July 19th and 20th to consider the ways and means of carrying out the resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee at its Delhi meeting to reorganise the Social, Political, Economic and Religious life of the Mussalmans of India.

INDIAN KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

EGYPTIANS PROMISE TO SUPPORT.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

In a telegram addressed to the Central Khilafat Committee of India, the Khilafat Society, Alexandria, says that Egyptian delegates will go to Angora to support the Indian Khilafat Delegation. The message further says the Alexandria Khilafat Society supports the idea of holding the proposed World Muslim Conference in Constantinople.

DESTRUCTION OF MIRIS HOUSES.

ASSAM GOVERNOR'S APOLOGIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, July 7.

Owing to distorted accounts that appeared in certain newspapers regarding the destruction of Miris Houses in Garumara Chapari in Likhimpur District the Governor of Assam in Council has published the following facts: "Miris who occupied part of the *Chapari* held no fixed land and were not assessed to land revenue. They paid poll-tax and cultivated where they pleased without acquiring any rights to any particular land. Owing to land reserved for graziers who supplied milk to Dibrugarh having been washed away by the Brahmaputra, the Deputy Commissioner proposed in January 1923 the reservation of Garumara Chapari and that the Miris should be given lands for permanent cultivation on favourable terms. The proposals were sanctioned in February 1923 and the Miris were given time till December 1923. The Miris preferred objection in October and that being rejected filed an appeal. This too was rejected but the Miris were given time till March 1924 to decide. The Miris persisted in defying orders and the Deputy Commissioner on April 30th sent his Nazir to destroy the houses after giving the Miris sufficient time to remove their property. After ample time had been given to all, orders were carried out on May 17th and their houses, which consisted of temporary structures of bamboo and thatch, were destroyed. The Governor in Council received their appeal two days later, but before that eviction has been completed."

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 7.

The Municipal Committee in its meeting held this morning decided to present an address of welcome to his Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the new Governor of Punjab, who is expected to stay here from 1st to 3rd of August.

AXE IN AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 7.

The Municipal Committee in its meeting held this evening expressed regret at the sad demise of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee and conveyed its sympathy to the bereaved family.

There was a lively discussion in the Committee over the question of rescinding a resolution passed in an earlier meeting reducing the salaries of all Municipal employees by 20 per cent., and cutting down temporary allowances of all employees. The Committee, however, rescinded its previous decision and agreed to stop the temporary allowances of all employees drawing a salary of above Rs. 40 per mensem and cut them by fifty per cent. in the case of those drawing between Rs. 25 and Rs. 40. Others were not to be touched. This has considerably relieved the situation and prevented a threatened strike in certain Municipal departments.

"THE RENT ACT AND LANDLORDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Rent Act of Bombay is not expired and there is every likelihood of its being extended for a further period. The Bombay Municipality has recommended to the Government that the said Act should be extended for further three years. The July session of the Local Legislative Council is anxiously awaited by the suffering public so that they may not fall a prey to the greed of the landlords. The enclosed copy of the letter will be utilized by all the members of the Council whether they are at present for or against the extension of the Rent Act. I cannot express in proper words my thankfulness to my landlord for having sent me this notice wherein he has exhibited his long suppressed anger because of the existence of the Rent Act. I cannot say how many more landlords there are in Bombay and more tenants who are not coming out to express their grievances for fear of being harrassed by their landlords for such actions of theirs. It is an earnest appeal on behalf of the suffering public. I am sure there are more such sufferers that I have to request by Legislative Council will further extend the Rent Act without a division and earn the gratitude of the public.—Yours, etc.,

D. H. DIGHE.

The King Motor Taxi Cab Co.
True copy of the letter.
Surajmal and Co.,
Solicitors.
Surajmal B. Mehta.
10, Meadows Street, Fort.
Bombay, June 28,
Telephone No. 1402.
Telegram "Dogma."

Dwarkanath H. Dighe, Esqr.,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

You are a monthly tenant occupying a shop in my house situate at Sandhurst Road and called Parvati Bhavan, paying Rs. 75 as rent per month.

This is therefore to give you notice and terminate you tenancy and I have to require you to vacate the same and deliver up quiet and peaceable possession thereof to me on 1st day of August 1924, failing which I shall take proceedings in ejectment against you at your risk as to costs.

Yours truly,

Sd./ Surajmal B. Mehta.

A WEEK AT AHMEDABAD.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(BY AMRAS).

II*

Days passed on. There was only a day more till the "fateful" meeting. Many leaders had already arrived. Speculation, far from subsiding, was at fever heat. Was there any chance of compromise between Mahatmaji and the Dasites? It was a question on everybody's lips, but nobody would dare to answer. Everyone thought it was yet too early to consider the question of compromise. Hardly eighteen hours were there between this anxiety and the formal meeting.

It is no exaggeration. Maulana Mahomed Ali himself could not know his mind. On his arrival, he proceeded to the Ashram to pay his homage to his beloved leader, but the Mahatma would not see him. Mahomed Ali was turned out bag and baggage. Gandhiji had no desire to influence Mahomed Ali. The President of the Congress had to decide points of order that were sure to crop up. He had better be left alone to decide for himself.

Later in the afternoon, however, the members of the Working Committee obtained permission from Mahatma Gandhi to hold their meeting in the Ashram. They held their meeting in the Ashram and invited the ex-dictator to attend it and put his case before them. Mahatmaji complied with their request, but it is understood that he did not deal then with the constitutional aspect of the resolutions he had placed before the All-India Congress Committee. Whether or not the Committee of their own accord discussed the technical points later on to be raised by Pandit Motilal Nehru is not known. This much was made public—that Mahatmaji's resolutions were accepted by that body with very little change.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who had arrived only that morning went up to the Ashram to pay his respects to his former chief while the meeting of the Working Committee was going on. Panditji was called in and attended the proceedings of the Working Committee. A good many things unpalatable to him must have been discussed, but those who are in the know of things tell me that Panditji listened to the whole discussion with unruffled calm. Nobody wanted to shut him out.

In a western country, this is unthinkable. Would Mr. Ramsay McDonald permit Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Baldwin to attend meetings of his cabinet, especially those which are to decide his relations with his opponents? Surely not. In India it is possible to-day, notwithstanding one hundred and fifty years of "civilising influence" to treat the elders of an opposing school with the deference and respect due to them. This incident reminds the Hindu of the days of the Mahabharata when Shri Krishna who was admittedly an ally of the Pandavas was allowed to attend the Councils of War in the Kaurava Camp, and the elders of the Kaurava Camp freely mixed with members of the Pandava War Council without any suspicion attaching to them. It was this trust that marked the glory of the old proud days. It did one's heart good to find that in spite of the Swarajist "rebellion" the Swarajist leaders continued to command the same respect as before.

Let there be no mistake. Let it be clearly understood that it is wholly the Mahatman's influence which has killed the chilling western diplomacy in our politics. Indian politics would not be worth while but for this departure.

ADMISSION OF THE PRESS.

One other subject discussed by the Working Committee related to the admission of the Press into the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee. Strangely enough, the distinguished President was strongly opposed to any such admission. Pressmen had met him that morning, and he had unhesitatingly told them that they would be turned out. "Maulana Sahib, you forget you are yourself one of our clan", said a newsmonger who was not going to take things so easy. Mahomed Ali's reply was killing. He said: "That is exactly why I want to keep you out." Everyone laughed, including the Journalist-President. A little later, he added: "Well, you see, we want to have a heart-to-heart talk. It is better the Press is kept aloof." Pressed to express himself more clearly, Maulana Mahomed Ali would not, but pushed the impertinent Pressman away with gentle violence.

Though Maulana Mahomed Ali would not express himself more clearly, it was not difficult to discover what was lurking in his mind. He anticipated a stormy debate. I believe he was even afraid of personal warfare in the Committee. He did not want the shame of it to get known to the world outside. That was a patriotic motive. But Mahomed Ali counted without his host. He forgot for a moment that the apostle of non-violence would be there and would, as by magic, put an end to all personal acrimony. It probably did not enter even the imaginative head of Mahomed Ali what a marvellous change in our political discussions was going to be brought about the next morning.

As it was, the Working Committee thought better of it and overruled the President. Whatever the President thought of it then, he must have been amazed the next day to find that he was mistaken. The meeting afforded no such sensation as Mahomed Ali feared.

The meeting of the Working Committee was concluded in the evening. Mahomed Ali was allowed to stay in the Ashram for the night, but I suspect his shrewd endeavours to get an interview with the Mahatma were defeated.

The decision of the Committee on Mahatmaji's resolution was known in the Congress Camp early in the night. It soon became the bazaar topic. Strangely enough, the people still hoped for compromise, though they dared not say why they entertained such a hope. The Working Committee's resolution may not be very assuring, said they, but his past political life justified some hope of a compromise. They quoted Nagpur and Delhi where they said Mahatmaji at last compromised even on essentials in order to present a united front. The whole town was seething with excitement.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

*(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

KERALA NOTES.

VIOLENCE OF CASTE HINDUS AT VAIKOM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, July 3.

The situation at Vaikom is getting serious. The non-violent nature of the fight and the cult of self-torture and suffering voluntarily adopted by the Satyagrahis, are unduly taken advantage of by the caste-Hindus. The rought handling of the Satyagrahis with fence stakes, causing wounds on their body with knives, smearing the eyes of Satyagrahis with chunam, ths crushing of the innocent 'charka' and several other atrocities, committed in broad day light, under the very nose of the Travancore Police, who are on *special duty* at Vaikom, cannot but strike terror and consternation, in the public mind. The gap left by the withdrawal of the Akalis, and an All-India support has not yet been filled up. The whole country has to come to the rescue. If a certain set of people are not able to purge themselves of their shortcomings, does it in any way preclude others from saving them? The low-caste people in Kerala, have reached such a state of degeneracy that they are not able to come up so easily, and the caste-people sit so tight upon them that men of leading and light have to come from outside. Will Mahatmaji reconsider his position and rouse up the whole country for action in this respect?

While things are coming to a head at Vaikom, the attitude of the advanced Malabar public is something quite unpleasant. One of the members of the Kerala P.C.C. had announced a meeting at Ottappalam, the venue of our first Kerala Congress, in aid of the Vaikom Satyagraha, Congress workers from Calicut and Palghat reached the station, in order to take part in the proceedings. At the eleventh hour, the custodians of the Public Reading Room, where the meeting was arranged because of the inclemency of the weather, with their permission, withdrew their consent. I understand from those who are authorised to collect subscriptions for the fund that there is a regular evasion on the part of the advanced section of the public, of this vital issue. Are they awaiting greater pressure of public opinion from outside?

A RELEASED SATYAGRAHI.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyar of the Sabari Asram, who was in Trivandrum Jail, in connection with the Vaikom Struggle has been set free. He is expected to resume his Asram work as soon as he returns from Ahmedabad. Mr. Aaiyer is ine of those few persons, who are straining every nerve, to live up to the ideal of Mahatmaji. The nature of the work undertaken by Mr. Aiyar and his sincere co-worker, Mr. R. Venkit Ram Sarma along with their wives and children in a distant corner of Palghat, shows the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice evinced by the gentlemen. Brahmins, orthodox as they imagine to be in these parts, cannot even conceive of a Brahmin lady, spending her days in the circle of "Cherumas" and having some of their boys for household work But Mrs. Krishnaswamy Aiyer and Mrs. Sarma are eading such life in their "Sabari Asram" the home of the Untouchables.

A NEW MOVE.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION'S HOSTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The number of Parsee Youths coming to Bombay for further study and for service is large and the boarding and lodging difficulties they have to experience are considerable. The young hearts that leave the comfort of the home have to labour hard in unhealthy surroundings and on unwholesome food. The want of a Parsee hostel to provide the necessary facilities was badly felt and to fill this want the Association has decided to start a hostel from the 1st of August. The airy and well-ventilated top-floor of the new Wimbridge House on the Sleater Road had been rented for the purpose, which will accommodate 15 individuals The residents will be supplied with the necessary pieces of furniture and all the necessities for board will also provided. A monthly fee of Rs. 14 has been fixed for lodging while the question of forming a mess for board will be left to the residents themselves.

The Association's funds, as they are, are very limited (about Rs. 5,000) out of which about Rs. 1,000 are expended every year on scholarships to the poor deserving Parsee students. Other necessary expenses, e.g. the Publication of the Journal etc. are also to be met every year. In view of the above it is hardly possible to meet the initial expense of starting the hostel (calculated at about Rs. 1,000). Hence in consultation with out Knight President Sir Hormasji G. D. Adenwalla and other well-wishers of the Association a separate fund—The Young Men's Parsee Association Hostel Fund—has been started and we hereby appeal to the philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of our community to contribute their mite and thus support our scheme, calculated to be of very great benefit to the backbone of our community. Contributions will be gratefully received by the undersigned (P.O. Box No. 828 Bombay, or (C/o. The Central Bank of India Ltd.) and will be duly asknowledged in papers.

As to admission to the Hostel the Association invites applications from those desiring admission with full particulars regarding their present occupation, the school or College at which they studied or study and their home address. These applications should be addressed to and should reach the undersigned (P.O. Box No. 828, Bombay) on or before the 20th of this month. Students and members of the Association will be given preference.—Yours, etc.,

NADIR D. GANDHY,
SOHRAB J. S. JAHINA,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Continued from page 6.)

on the other hand, has rendered the most needed and the most demonstrable services precisely during these months of the year 1924. Had there been no other reason, this reason would, in itself, have sufficed to induce Mahatmaji not only to decline the proffered honour but also to insist that Mrs. Naidu should be unanimously elected to preside at Belgaum and further that no other name should even be mentioned for that honour. There is, of course, another reason of which I shall write subsequently. Before I go into that, let me express my hope that Maratmaji will lose no time in declaring that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is the only fit person to preside at Belgaum, in recognition of her signal serevices to the cause of India rendered during this year in the most adverse part of the British Empire, probably of the globe.

The Mahatma and Congress Presidentship.

What is Mr. Deshpande's ground for his opinion? He was at Ahmedabad and certainly had the ear of the Mahatma. Did he ask Mahatmaji? I do not think he had the courage to ask; especially in view of the fact of his going to a Court of Law of the British Government. If speculation may be indulged in, I daresay Mahatmaji would have dashed all his hopes to pieces by saying that he ought to be excused the worry, at least, this year. Because, whatever it may be to anybody else, to Mahatmaji the Presidentship is a distinct worry. Every demonstration of honour is a distinct worry to Mahatmaji: so peculiar so exceptional is his mentality. And what is his particular position to-day? He is defeated and humbled, to use his own words. He is engaged in a search from within. His plan is to travel and see for himself the state of the nation. In his present condition, it is sheer embarrassment to him to offer him the Presidentship of the Congress. I specifically ask those, who call themselves devoted followers of Mahatma and who have allowed themselves to be designated by that libellous fitle "nochangers," to oppose every attempt to elect Mahatmaji for any such onerous, thankless and limiting office as the Presidentship of the Congress is sure to be to so straightforward a man as Mahatma. To many another, it would be a different thing as the office might give only advantages. But to Mahatma it will only be an encumbrance. It would be probably the shrewdest thing for the Council party. But to those who hold with Mahatma that Council boycott is the very basis of Non-co-operation it will be a disaster. Holding this view, I ask those who hold the same view to counteract all attempts at electing Mahatma to the cumbrous office. Mahatmaji is already over-reasonable. I ask them to imagine what a pitiable condition we shall place him in by trammelling him. Let us remember the Delhi meeting of the A. I. C. C. just after Bardoli and save him from being in a position in which he can be attacked with absolute impunity simply because all the punishing power is vested in himself. Besides what we want is to leave Mahamaji unfettered. We want him to be in the position of an active general and not in that of a judicial chairman three-fourths of whose time may be waited in deciding nice points of law in raising which the Councilites are past masters. I ask precisely that party which goes by the name "nochange" to insist on Mahatmaji's *not* being elected the President of the Belgaum Session. A point was made in the meeting of the Bombay P. C. C. that we ought to express our confidence in Mahatmaji and for that purpose must elect him the next President. Such a point could be made only by a person who thought demonstration to be everything. Mere politicians may be in need of such an expression—or to use the familiar word "vote"—of confidence. The only vote of confidence that Mahatmaji wants is enforcement of his programme. At Ahmedabad there was a unanimous vote of confidence passed in the Mahatma. He was by a unanimous vote elected to the Working Committee. Is he satisfied with such a vote of confidence? Has he modified his confession of defeat in view of it? He does not care a pin's head for such a vote. What he wants is active enforcement of his teaching. He wants to bring that about and it would be sheer ingratitude on our part to hamper his freedom of action.

The De Facto Leader.

What is Mr. Deshpande's ground for insisting on such a troublesome job being forced on Mahatmaji? Let him answer: "The country is sorely in need of a proper lead from the Congress and there is no leader who can give it besides Mahatmaji." On the basis of this ground, I hold Mahatmaji should not be elected: but Mr. Deshpande argues the other way. Is he consistent with himself? In the same statement he refers to his own resignation and says he hopes to demonstrate that "office is not the thing that is essential for good, solid work." Why does he not apply the same to Mahatmaji? And has Mahatmaji not already demonstrated it? Three Congress Sessions were held before Mahatmaji was failed at none of which he presided. Does Mr. Deshpande suggest that he was not the leader at all the three? Lala Lajpat Rai presided at Calcutta, Sjt. Vijiaraghavachariar at Nagpur, and Hakim Ajmal Khan at Ahmedabad: but is there any doubt that Mahatma really led the Congress and through the Congress the nation? On the other hand could the Presidents of the two sessions, Nagpur and Gaya to wit, be said to have given a lead at all? The upshot of these events is that it is a hopelessly wrong proposition to maintain that it is necessary to elect Mahatma the President for giving him the strength to lead the nation. Leadership is inherent in Mahatma: it will only be unduly fettered by the office of the President.

For myself I entirely agree with those who think that Presidentship of the Indian National Congress is far below Mahatmaji's position and dignity. Mr. Deshpande holds otherwise and urges that it is the highest honour in the nation's power to confer. I really feel staggered at this view. This is not the highest honour at least so far as Mahatmaji is concerned. He would think it a greater honour if a lac of Congressmen would spin daily. He would think it a still greater honour to see every Congressman dressed entirely in Khaddar. He would think it a yet greater honour if every Congressman has *done* his bit to remove the curse of untouchability. Real service and solid work are to Mahatmaji greater honours tran the Presidentship of the Belgaum Congress.

I believe Mr. Deshpande holds the same view in his inner mind and, precisely on that account, is insisting on Mahatmaji being the President. He wants that unique honour for his province and for himself. His province is the Karnatak of which we have heard only things in its favour. It was the solid Karnatak block that made the Cocanada majority setting its seal of approval on a decision which Mahatmaji has now disapproved of. There is a firm in Bombay which deals in ready made khaddar clothes which are very widespread in Bombay. They import the greater part of their khaddar from a district which is a component part of the Congress Province called Karnatak. And that khaddar is made mostly of mill yarn. The province, which is most responsible for the foreign yarn on the bodies of the ladies of my province the Maharashtra, is Karnatak. As far as my information goes, the manufacture of sarees of foreign yarn is going on quite extensively and intensively even in spite of all those years of non-co-operation and Khaddar Propaganda. Mr. Deshpande will be conferring a greater honour on Mahatmaji by inducing such manufacturers to use only handspun yarn or failing handspun yarn, yarn spun in Indian mills exclusively.

We are not concerned with speculations about Mahatmaji's nations about a particular honour. He only wants opportunities of of work. He is not a man to shirk responsibility. Already, he has accepted one post of responsibility against his desire. We are concerned with leaving him in possession of the *fullest freedom of action*. With that end in view, it is our duty to oppose the election of Mahatmaji to the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.

VETERINARY GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister, in charge of Local Self-Government to the grave injustice which is being done to the poor Veterinary Graduates in Sind.

It is over two months that first graduates have duly qualified themselves from the Veterinary College, Bombay, but the authorities concerned have not yet seen their way to make any provision for them.

When Scholarships were awarded to them for a study of Veterinary Science by Government they were clearly given to understand and it is in accordance with the agreement too, that posts would be assigned to them as soon as they completed their academis career at the said College. What severe disappointment they feel now, since the authorities have expressed their inability to make any provision for them, can well be imagined. While at the College these poor graduates cherished the fond hope that their labours would be rewarded in the shape of Government Service, but alas! their hopes have been dashed to the ground.

It is but fair, Sir, that the authorities should move in the right direction at once and replace old hands in the Service, who have been enjoying extensions after extensions, with the young blood fresh from the College?

I may further point out that the loss of so many thousands of cattle per annum is solely due to the insufficient number of Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Surgeons employed in Sind. It will be interesting to note in this connection that Bombay Presidency excluding Sind possesses about 105 dispensaries and the number of Veterinary graduates employed exceed 175, whereas, in Sind the former are only about 16 and the latter 18!! Ours being an agricultural Province can ill-afford to lose so many thousands of cattle every year. Were there a sufficient number of Veterinary dispensaries in Sind, I am sure the mortality could be reduced to a very great extent, because, "prevention is always better than cure."

Should I hope, that, the Minister in charge will rise to the occasion and see that proper justice is meted out to these poor and helpless graduates?

Will the Sind M. L. C.'s, who are mostly Jagirdars, and cattle owners also move the matter in the forthcoming session of the Council and get the grievances of the poor Vets. redressed?—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

AN AFFRAY AT PAREL RAILWAY STATION.

An affray occurred on Tuesday morning at about seven o'clock at Parel but fortunately except pelting of stones at the Parel railway station and a scuffle between police and some men lasting a few minutes it resulted in no serious injury to any one. It appears the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities recently issued instructions to the railway police to keep a watch at the railway lines at Parel and arrest the trespassers as late many serious accidents had occurred to those who had attempted to cross the lines. Sergeant Garrett of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police with two police constables were requisitioned to keep a watch accordingly and the two constables arrested a batch of three trespassers who it is alleged were the employees in the railway workshops. The contables were, however, overpowered by the three men and Sergeant Garrett went to their rescue, but a Bhaya one of the batch knocked him down also and all ran away. The Bhaya was, however, arrested by the Sergeant but up came a crowd hundreds of workmen to his rescue in a few minutes and he was released from the custody. The men then in a fit of excitement began to throw stones at the railway station and a phone message was sent to Grant Road for further help, but before it could arrive the crowd had dispersed and all the men were at their proper places in the workshops. The Sergeant and the two constables appreciating the situation dropped the matter there and retired to their duty without giving any serious significance to the situation. It is interesting to know however that all the parties concerned and the railway authorities, belonged to the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

"THE GITA AND THE CORAN".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your article in to-day's issue on the above subject was very illuminating. I am glad to note that you, too, believe that "animal sacrifice"—in the common acceptation of the term, viz., propitiatory sacrifice —"is quite abolished by Islam." However, I cannot understand you when you say "Death and killing are a part of the law of life; the lower orders in creation being given as a prey or sacrifice to feed the higher and man to whom has been given the Vice-Royalty of this earth, with consciousness, must be mindful of his high responsibility and observe in all things the limits imposed by Allah." The latter part of the sentence certainly tempers the former Darwinian theory a good deal. Yet, the purpose of creation of animals by the Almighty, All-knowing, All-wise, All-Merciful Being, is it only for the carnal cravings of human stomachs? We human beings have our souls; our life, as the Coran says, is just the spirit of Allah which he has breathed into us. Is it not the same Allah that has created the animals also? Have the animals no souls? Have they no life? If they have, is that life also not the Spirit of the Lord? If we human beings are all brother and sister to one another, have we no such bonds or relation with that counterpart of His creation the animals? If man should not eat a brother man, to satisfy his stomach, how is he justified in "killing" animals, specially for the purpose of eating? This is where Hinduism captivates my heart. The Gita says "Sages look equally on a Brahmana adorned with learning and humility, a cow, an elephant and even a dog and an outcaste." (V. 18.) "Rishis . . . intent upon the welfare of all beings, obtain the Peace of the Eternal" (V. 25). The key to this is to be found in the following. "Having known Me as . . . . the Lover of all beings, he goeth to Peace." (V 29). I can quote many such verses which all go to show the recognition by us men, endowed with reason, of God-given life on earth and our regard for the same.

And yet I do not think I am far from the truth in what I have stated above, even if I were to be judged by Islam in its essence. I know Islam permits "killing" under certain conditions. I know Hinduism also, as it is practised to-day, permits it, may I add to a far greater extent than Islam itself? I know super-orthodox and super-sensitive Hindus stop not from even a bloody riot if necessary, for letting loose a cow which a Muslim may like to slaughter. I know that many present day religious divines directly and indirectly encourage and connive at such riots. But I also know that though Hinduism enjoins the highest veneration for everything endowed with life on this earth, there are lakhs and lakhs of Hindus who do "kill" animals for food who do "kill" lakhs of goats and sheep and buffaloes and chickens in Temples and public Roads under the false notion of propitiating their hungerless Lord. I also know how contrary to all sense of reason, wisdom and Vedic sanction, orthodox Hindus have sacrificed and even now do sacrifice, horses, cows and goats in what are called "yagas." Are then these Hindus any the better than Muslims who may kill cows for eating? I put them both in the same category. They are *eke dil* persons who have not understood the purpose and meaning of God-given life on this earth. Says the Gita: "Better indeed is wisdom than constant practice; than wisdom, meditation is better; than meditation, renunciation of the fruit of action; on renunciation follows peace." (XII 12.) Hence the Koran says:—"Surely Allah does not do any injustice to men but men are unjust to themselves." (X—44). The spirit of Islam in relation to the question of eating is not to be traced in the making lawful of all clean things for good, be they animal or otherwise, but in graceful endeavour of the Prophet to gradually raise up a law and degenerate people, by insituting changes neither too violent nor insignificant. Here is what the Coran says regarding cattle: "And He created the cattle for you; you have in them warm clothing and (many) advantages, and of them do you eat." (XVI. 5.) "And most surely there is a lesson for you in the cattle: we give you to drink of what is in their bellies—from betwixt the forces and the blood—pure milk, easy and agreeable to swallow for those who drink." (XVI 66.) These two extracts read in conjunction with that regarding the removal of previous restrictions on the kinds of food allowed in Pre-Islamic days, cannot but strike one's imagination. It is only then that we can fully appreciate the following gem among the sayings of the Prophet: "The son of man has no more right than that he should have a house wherein he may live, and a piece of cloth whereby he may hide his nakedness, and a chip of bread and water." What noble words these! And how grandly expressed. Match this with the following: "Ye have only been raised up to make (life) easy, and ye have not been raised up to make (life) hard." And again the following: "Faith is a restraint against all violence." Then we will understand the glory of the Prophet when we read "The Prophet departed from the world but never had his fill of barley bread." "Many a month would pass over us when we never kindled the fire at the hearth; only dates and water would be our food unless we were given some flesh (then would we kindle the fire.) "Of all men, the people who have faith abstain most from killing" and "If thou hast excessive strength, do not injure the week."

But for the above one point of difference, I quite agree with all that you have written in your article. I entirely agree with you when you state that "Sufism was intense and inmost Islam, the spirit as compared with the latter, the flame itself as compared with the glow from the flame" and hence do so often assert that there is no difference between Islam and Hinduism in regard to essentials. Some followers of both these two great religions do fight at times in various places, but that is entirely due to undue importance paid to non-essentials in both these religions and ignorance about the fundamental unity in the matter of essentials of those two great religions.—Yours etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM

Dadar, July 8.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, July 9).

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

11-24—Insolvency Petition No. 123-20—Amarchand and M, In Re Kharsedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co v Messrs Khursedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co, Appellants.

19-12—1160-20—Payne and Co, Rahim Valey Mahomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

88-23—1577-23—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Panachand v Manilal Mohanlal, Kanga and Co.

16-24—3745-21—Dastur & Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingji v Tata Sons Ltd, Payne and Co.

17-24—4285-21—Judah and S, Harichand and Co v Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

19-24—2168-22—Ferreira and V, Eular widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal and anr, Parnanand C and J.

22-24—1733-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai v Maganlal Parbhudas, Mulla and M.

23-24—3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Son of Purnamal, Vachha and Co.

26-24—3740-23—Madhowji and Co, J Burjorji and Co v Hasham Mahomed Kala, Edgelow G W and Co.

29-24 4447-21—Daphtary F and D, J K Bubbar and Co v Raghumal Badhsing, Moti chand and D.

31-24—2236-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

39-24—1184-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bai Saraswatibai widow v Dashrath Bhan Sankultar, Judah and S.

40-24—4302-21—Motichand and D, Raghunath Budhsing v Holland Bombay Trading Co, Captain and V.

91-23—Indian Company's Act and Re Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co, N C Dalal and Co, The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Ltd, In Re The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co Ltd.

80-22—674-22—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd v Madhavdas Haridas.

3-24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdusani and anr v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.

33-24—4153-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Harilal Nurotam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—1453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-21—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

93-23—546-19—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court, No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE

1580-24—Jamseiji R and D, The Mulji Haridas Mills Ltd, vs Purshotam Lakhmidas.

LONG CAUSES.

850-21—J C G Bowen, Harold Liscombe Painter v The Ind an Newspaper Co. Ltd, and another, Kanga and Co.

851-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marston, v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

852-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Cbh.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Sondagar and others vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co.

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

(Continued from column 6.)

Kind Ritola winner while Berg (Finland) was third.

In the Olympic Polo Argentina beat the United States.—Reuter.

PANTATHLON WINNERS.

LONDON, July 8

Colombes (Paris).—Lettronen (Finland) won Pentathlon Long Jump, Sonfay (Hungary) came second and Legendre (United States) third.—Reuter.

BISLEY MEETING OPENS.

LONDON, July 7.

The Bisley Meeting opened to-day, the first event being the Queen Mary fourt stage contest for which there are 807 entrants. High wind was blowing, rain was threatening and light was bad, but despite these conditions and the fact that the size of the bullseys had been reduced, there was some high scoring in the early stages.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA'S TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 8.

In the final of the Maharajah's Tournament the Mysore Cavalry A team defeated 20th Brigade Royal Field Artillery by six goals to three after a keen struggle.

In the final of the subsidiary tournament the first team of the Sappers defeated Askham Bryan the score being seven goals to four. Askham Bryan were allowed four goals on handicap.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The West Yorks 'B' won easily against the Bombay City Police on Tuesday evening by six goals to one. West Yorks monopolised the attack throughout but the Police defence fell only once during the first half Thompson being responsible for the shot. Wilde and Thompson scored one each soon after resumption when the Police defence fell to pieces. The Yorks were constantly threatening and managed to score three goals in a short time. The only goal of the Police came through a penalty for 'hands' against a Yorks back and Sharp scored on the kick.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Cole; Smith and Conway; Nicholson, Clarke and Woolston; Oates, Walker Thompson, Wilde and Johnstone.

Bombay City Police:—Godwin; Dewy and Cooper; Wray, Rabbit and Paul; Littlewood, McKenzie, Sharp, Kelly and Gardiner.

CRICKET AT BANDRA.

Three successive cricket matches were played at "Banda Green" between the New Cantwady Cricket Club, Bandra, and "Trident" C.C. and Chuim C.C. The former won all the three matches with ease. Great cricket was due to Willie Ferandes for his brilliant batting and to Mathew Conceicao for his excellent bowling.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 7.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the county and other cricket matches which started on Saturday:—

Kent versus Sussex.—Sussex's first innings closed for 150. Kent made 303 in the second innings, G. Bryan contributing 69 and Woolley 117. Wensley took 6 for 96. Sussex have made 3 for loss of no wickets in the second innings and require 316 run; to win.

Essex versus Surrey:—Essex made 288 in the second innings O'Connor scoring 62 and Eastman 101. Surrey have made 69 for 1 in the second innings and require 313 runs to win.

Yorkshire versus Middlesex:—In reply to Middlesex the first innings total of 358 Yorkshire have made in the first innings 334 for 9, Holmes scoring 61, Oldroyd 54 and Leyland 51 not out.

Warwickshire versus Hampshire:—Hampshire's first innings totalled 236. Howell making 73 not out. Howell took 5 for 85. Warwick have made 142 for 5 in the second innings, Smith being 61 not out. Warwickshire are 132 runs ahead.

Notts versus Lancashire:—Lancashire's first innings closed for 267, Flirt taking 5 for 55. Notts made 290, J. Gunn and Lilley scoring 55 and 64 respectively. Parkin took 5 for 101. Lancashire have made 5 for loss of no wickets in their second innings and are 18 runs behind.

Gloucestershire versus Derbyshire:—Gloucester made 217 in the first innings. Smith scoring 97 and Salter 135. Morton took 5 for 92. Derby have made 168 for 5 in their first innings, Cadman contributing 60 and Townsend 60 not out.

Glamorgan versus Worcestershire:—Worcester made 232 in the first innings, Shakespeare scoring 62 not out. Ryan took 5 for 88. Glamorgan made 138 in their second innings. Worcester require 93 runs to win.

Northants versus South Africans:—South Africans won by innings and 136 runs. South Africans first innings totalled 390, Taylor contributing 113, Nanes 59 and Pacler 50 not out. Thomas took 8 for 96. Northampton made 87 in their second innings, Blankenberg taking 3 for 17 and Peglar 6 for 22.

The annual match between the Cambridge University and the Oxford University began at Lords to-day. Oxford went in first and made 329, Bernard contributing 61. Cambridge have made 181 for 4, Lowry scoring 68 and Austin 49 not out.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

TWO WORLD'S RECORD ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—Two world's record were established in the Olympic Games at Colombes Stadium to-day, the first being in the 400 metres hurdles and second in the Pentathlon Long Jump. The chief successes fell to Americans, but the 100 metres was won by Britisher Abrahams.

The following were to-day's principal results:—

400 Metres Hurdles, final:—Taylor (U. S. A.) 1; Vilen (Finland) 2; Riley (U.S.A.) 3. Time,—Fifty-two and three-fifths seconds, world's record.

Pentathlon Long Jump:—Legendre (U. S.A.) did twenty-five and half feet, which is world's record.

High Jump, final:—Osborn (U.S.A.) 1, Brown (U.S.A.) 2; Lewden (France) 3. Height.—One point nine-eight metres.

100 Metres, final:—Abrahams (Britain) 1; Schel (U.S.A.) 2; Porritt (New Zealand) 3. Time.—Ten and three-fifths seconds.

In polo Britain beat Spain by ten goals to three.

Paris.—In the 10,000 metres Wide (Sweden) who came second was 3,000 metres be-

(Continued in column 5.)

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."
DR. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."
Over 23 years' practical experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the numerous certificates by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are some certificates:
Mr. S. APPIAH, B.A., Asst. Officer, of Salt, Camp Mcnobohe, writes:—"My nine weeks' course under your treatment for Diabetes has given me complete relief—specific gravity of the wine fell from 1038dg. to 1018dg. the quantity of sugar from over 25 grains to "Nil" per ounce of urine at the end of the course. I am quite satisfied with the treatment. Considering the relief given, your charges are not at all excessive. As there are scores of people, who suffer with this wasting disease."
Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
Address: "GHIA BUILDINGS", Khetwadi Main Road, opposite Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

FIGHTING THE MOSQUITO.

SOME VALUABLE HINTS

That most troublesome of all insects, the cause of torrents of bad language, the chief ally of His Satanic Majesty, the spoil-sport of many a romantic tete a tete in the twilight—the mosquito, has at last roused the ire of savants and scientists. Those dear old gentlemen, who forget to eat, bash their hats against lamp-post, smoke manilla ropes for cigars during their fits of thought, have found that a mosquito occupying an advantageous position on their shining dome or strategically located behind the ear, is more disturbing to their habits of thought than a howitzer fired off two yards away from them. The concussion on the tympanum caused by the explosion of the gun seems merely to compress their thought into intenser concentration; but the prick of the proboscis of the mosquito in an exposed and tender spot sets up an irritation which seems to throw into confusion the thought phalanxes of the wisest of this absent minded gentry. Therefore, these eminent gentlemen of science determined to wage war on these mosquitoes. Crude are the ways of the mere manufacturers and chemists. Fine mesh wire netting on windows and doors, bed curtains made of netting, are too primitive and even ineffective, as anyone who has been shut up with a mosquito in a curtain during the dark hours of night will testify. Scientists have found something more inherently effective. By close observation they discovered that these living pin-pricks are sensitive to colour. They like some colours and others are abhorrent to their aesthetic sense.

REPELLED BY YELLOW COLOUR.

Recent experiments carried on by eminent scientists in Africa, Australia, America, India, and other countries interested with mosquitoes conclusively prove that mosquitoes, will not approach some colours. They do not like the colours at the bottom of the spectrum as the following figures show. The power of attraction is as follows: violet 100 per cent. green 7 per cent; light blue 6 per cent., white 5 per cent., light yellow 3 per cent., orange 1 per cent. deep yellow 0 per cent. According to this the man in khaki should be little bothered by mosquitoes. During the war, many soldiers in South Africa obtained, blue or violet pieces of cloth, which they threw in a heap a few feet away from their beds. The mosquitoes all settled on the blue, leaving them to sleep in peace It is a fact worth knowing, for one may sleep in peace in a room whose walls are painted deep yellow, with a yellow bedsheet and yellow pillow case. The mosquitoes would not so much as enter this room, and if the next room walls were painted a deep blue, one may even sleep to the strains of a low humming music coming from the adjoining chamber in a satisfied state of mind arising from the fact that one has camouflaged the pestilential insects into a hungry night.

This scientific fact should also provide tender-skinned ladies with hints for summer colour schemes of dress. of light, fluffy champaigne coloured creations from head to shoe. They may even persuade their husbands that pure gold ornaments are necessary for health, for every piece of the deep yellow metal would serve as a charm against mosquitoes—sometimes so deadly in character, bearing decease and death.

One may punish cheeky and bad servants by giving them uniforms of violet, purple and blue making them walking tangle-mosquitoes. It would be a refined kind of torture and quite unpunished by laws of the British raj or even of Swaraj when the non-co-operation has succeeded in 1921. Endless possibilities open to those who would take advantage of these scientific facts.

Once more curious fact was discovered in connexion with mosquitoes. Mosquitoe like noise, if it is not too loud and somewhat droning in character. A low note maintained on an harmonium brought the mosquitoes buzzing round the instrument. It is also noticeable that mosquitoes hover round and settle on a person who is talking. Supposing one man were to talk and the others of the company were silent, the mosquitoes would all go to the talking man, provided the others did not wear attractive colours. Now one may make an interesting experiment. When an unwelcome visitor comes, whom one may not snub, let him do all the talking while one bears in interested silence to make the success of the experiment doubly sure, place him on a chair covered with blue. We leave it to the imagination of the reader to try other experiments; and as a reward for reading so far, we give him the tip not to use white bed sheetes and pillow cases, but of some unattractive (to the mosquito) colour, and he will sleep in comfort.—"Forward."

"GIRLS EJECTED FOR GURUS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great astonishment to the President of the Jalgaon Municipality as well as to its Chairman of the School Board Committee to read the letter, in your Wednesday's issue, by a person who has chosen to write under a 'nom de plume' of 'Pro Bono Publico'. They also wonder at the editorial note appearing in the same issue containing a stringent criticism founded upon the unbelievable and one-sided statements of your informant. Your note seems to presuppose an absolute want of consciousness to duty in the municipal authorities e.g. the President and the Chairman of the School Board Committee, the former of whom is in the Jalgaon Municipality continuously for the last eighteen years and the latter for nine. Out of the latter's nine years of municipal work he occupied the place of Chairman for six years. Both are elected members of the said municipality.

The statements made by your informant are so preposterous even on their face that any one would have deemed it proper to pause and consider whether an inmate of some lunatic asylum was not writing to him. No greater deliberate falsehood has been cast abroad as has been done by your informant in this case. It is a fact that the municipal authorities intended recently to shift the girls' school from its present premises to the house of Kisanchand Jitmal and, indeed, it was to win the sympathies, in a way, of the rich and influential Jain community of this place. But the motive which propelled the municipal authorities to this sort of conduct was quite different from the one insinuated by your informant. The scarcity of water supply in this city is a long standing grievance which has remained an insurmountable difficulty up to this time on account of pecuniary embarrassments. The estimated costs for the waterworks go as far as 5½ lacs of rupees and all efforts of the previous city fathers were insufficient to overcome this difficulty. The present municipal authorities are persuading the rich Jain merchants to contribute sumptuously to the water works funds and being sanguine of the results it was but their bounden duty not to lose the sympathies of this class, nay even to win them by all efforts. The water works would be a great boon conferred upon this city. The Jains have privately promised to take up loans of nearly half the estimated amount. The great grievance would be removed if this sum were secured. These were the considerations that made the Municipal authorities oblige a little the Jain community by allowing the use of the present school premises to the All-India Jain Guru and removing the girls' school to Kisanchand Jitmal's house. Yet it was done so as not to cause any inconvenience to the girls' school. And the excellent house (Kisanlal Jitmal's) originally meant for the Jain Guru had been selected for the purpose. It is situated in a decent locality and is only 66 yards distant from the present school premises. It is excellently ventilated and perfectly sanitary. Its adjacent building is occupied by a millionaire Rao Saheb who was an Honorary Magistrate and is a man of good repute. The Police Sub-Inspector resides at the very entrance of the lane. Near, in the vicinity and behind the premises we find the Municipal office and the Police Chawdi. The other residents of this lane are mostly Marwadis and Mahomedans of respectability. Such premises have been described by your informant as being most insanitary and situated in a locality of riffraffs and bullies of the town. Fine attributes to the Honorary Magistrate, the millionaire and the honest Marwari and Mahomedan gentlemen including the Police officer. We are, however, conscious of the presence of an honest cobbler in this locality pursuing his humble calling to remind us of the famous saying of Mahatma Gandhi. "Pro Bono Publico" further describes this place as dangerous from the moral point of view but has withheld further enlightenment on this point. Perhaps, he is at his wit's end not to find even a grain of truth for his statement.

Nobody wanted to inconvenience the girls nor to treat the welfare of their education on equality with, the hospitality to the Gurus of the Jains. Had not a more pressing need of the city been oversweying the minds of the Municipal authorities and had it not also been the case that a nice accommodation could be made for the girls' school they would never have intended to shift the school from its present place. No sinister or low motive actuated either the Municipal authorities or the Jain community. The Jain leaders had seen all the Municipal Councillors privately to ascertain whether the place could be spared for the use of their revered all India Guru without doing anything contrary to Municipal laws or even a single Municipal member voting against. Had they seen any possibility of even a single member voting against the resolution they would not have even made the request. At the meeting of the general body the request of the Jains was granted by a resolution passed by nine out of eleven voting for and two remaining neutral. Your informant has falsely described these two members as voting against. The significant fact is that not a single vote was recorded against the proposed action of the Municipal authorities. The public of Jalgaon were not against such an action of the Municipality as no application of any objection was received from any one amongst them, disliking or objecting to it even though they had knowledge of the proposed resolution for a fortnight before. It is really a lamentable situation that the other nineteen members should have remained absent when the resolution was being passed by the general body. The reason of their absence so far as we know was thus. They knew that a resolution to shift the girls' school to Kisanchand Jitmal's house would be brought for discussion in the meeting of the general body. They were for the shifting of the school as they were not blind to the immense benefits to be derived from the Jains by this small action of courtesy. They saw nothing wrong or untoward in granting the request of the Jains. But they had not the boldness to face some possible criticism coming from an uninformed quarter. "Pro Bono Publico" conceals all these facts to trumpet his own sincerity, thinking this might be of some avail to him at the coming elections. The Jalgaon public would beware of such people remembering the fact how much incensed the Jains have been by this man's falsehood. It has become a great difficulty now to approach them for the funds for water works. Even now let us ask "Pro Bono Publico" if he would be awake to this situation and strive his best with the Government to help the water works scheme in pecuniary respects instead of raising noisily in the ears of some councillor cries of alarm on chimerical grounds. We are confident Jalgaon will not forget that "even well-meaning friends who act irresponsibly are more harmful than ill-meaning opponents."

"Pro Bono Publico" has also made an undue haste in running to the Press. Had we known his name we would have at once pointed him out as only a mischief-monger. The Jalgaon Municipality have abandoned the resolution to shift the girls' school on the very day when the latter was passed in the meeting of the general body on account of a G.R. declaring such an action un-authorised. Even with this knowledge he has chosen to mis-state and falsify facts. We are extremely sorry as we are obliged to attribute "mala-fides" to this well-wisher of the public "playing curious feats," the one played in your paper "being the most wonderful."—Yours, etc.

RUPCHAND MOTIRAM,
President, Jalgaon City Municipality.
Jalgaon.

K. M. SONALKAR,
Chairman of the School Board Committee, Jalgaon Municipality.

RENT ACT AND LIQUOR SHOPS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our enthusiastic Non-co-operators are very anxious to make the country dry but at the same time they do their best to give protection to liquor shop against rent. Can they not suggest any change in the Act so that the house owners, who have been convinced of the fact since this movement what havoc the nefarious liquor traffic had made in the country, can act according to their consience and get their houses clean of this nefarious traffic, which they are unable to do at present, as the Act gives protection to the trader in drink. Can any Councillor see his way to move in the matter at an early date and get the blessings of the poor.—Yours, etc.,

RUSHI.

Economic & Financial Review.

WHERE HAS ALL THE MONEY GONE?

BY "KRISTODAS".

During the war perlod and some time after it money was literally coming in floods. The beautiful and sacred phrase "By the sweat of thy brow" appeared almost to be forgotten for a mere round to one of the speculative markets carned a man any fancy amount per day. Tales often exaggerated in transmission about the good fortune of neighbours and friends and the mythical riches they had earned attracted an army of adventurers from the mofussil a large number of whom sold all that they had to follow not the Christ but the Mammon. People were obviously in a hurry to get rich. Neither the methods nor the means mattered. The speculative fever had seized all, from the highest to the lowest, with a very few exceptions and even the Governments, both Imperial and Provincial were victims to it. Re argy of speculative finance which followed the sale of reverse Councils showed how much the Imperial Government was to blame for its part in the affair. The Government of Bombay not to be left behind speculated themselves in land as by no other name can the schemes of the Development Department be called. It was a complete demoralisation of all the people at the time as almost all lived, moved and had their being in nothing else but Mammon and his worship. Nothing can better illustrate the essential degrading and perverting nature of money than the circumstances which prevailed during what is known as the boom period. Will all the lessens learnt during this period and the aftermath which succeeded it be taken to heart or forgotten like what is known as philosophy of the burning ground and the same argy and the same agony gone through again when another boom period comes? The question is often asked how has the crisis come about and what has become of all the tons of money which literally poured in the country. It is a very natural question as the situation appears to be mystifying not only to the uninitiated but also to those who have a large experience of track and industry. Before we take up the riddle where did all the money go, we may well examine from which sources principally did the money come.

The principal source was Government purhases on war account. Iron and steel and other metals, hides and skins, timber, wool and woollen and cotton piecegoods; foodstuffs were but the principal among numerous articles for which the Government of India came to the market for themselves or for the Imperial Government or even sometmes for the Allies. The whole vast organisation of the Munitions Board was set for the very purpose of coping with purchase requirements. Even in ordinary peaceful and normal times Government purchases are proverbially worthy and they were so specially during the war times as it would be almost cruel to waste time in huggling over the prices during the war time and as the sharks and harpies, whose presence War contractors' offices and Secretariat buildings even during normal times in such a conspicuous things, made it their job to rob the Government as much as they could safely. Prices were quoted as monopoly prices several times and the whole burden fell on taxpayers. This was however the principal source of the outflow of money. Then there were contracts given for the building of military works and pseudo military works. Hundreds of thousands of men were recruited for the ranks and all these drew their salaries which must be filtering down to their villages. The middle class which is notoriously known since the time of Lord Macaulay to supply all the black coated regiments of the Government found the war conditions ideal for the employment of their relations as clerks as several new Departments were opened, each such big Department requiring thousands of clerks. All their salaries came to swell the general income of the public. There were several restrictions imposed in the free movements of trade and industry. There were some lines of trade which suffered from these embargoes but on the contrary there were other trades which made money in abundance owing to these very restrictions. Thus cotton soared up to Rs. 900 and cotton piecegoods were selling once at Rs. 9 per lb. The Iron and Steel and colours and dyes markets were extremely dull during the months which immediately preceded the war but flared up on the declaration of the war and dyes and colours which were a mere drug in the market went up to Rs. 45 and 50 per lb! Gold and Silver also went up in sympathy with other commodities and also because there was a great demand for them, each nation wanting to hoard as much as possible of precious metals. Government were naturally not prepared for the varied eventualities of the war and before their fares could be sufficiently organised, they dissipated a large amount of gold by giving it away to shrewed businessmen who made large profits out of their deal. Over and above these causes contributing to flood this ancient soil with money, there were speculations on a colossal scale in different markets. Those were abnormal times when people's imagination was fired by all the happenings in the world reported in the daily Press with such flaring headlines and to them the lure of getting rich quick appeared particularly fascinating. When in consequence of a bullish tendency in the markets prices of scrips began to go to dizzy heights and even men in the street began to earn large amounts of money, people began to dig their hoards and even to sell their properties for realising their assets in a liquid form. Rulers of Indian States have always their big funds circulating in the Bombay markets. I remember very well how a shrewed businessman told a former Finance Member how this was one of the chief sources for Bombay to get her finances from. During the war and after these rulers increased their funds in this City. All these causes contributed to the pouring of colossal funds in Bombay which made people and even Government think that Bombay atleast had not lost during the war but gained much. his was a favourite way of thinking with several critics of India at the time who when it came to repaying India for some of her war time services turned round and retorted that India had stood to gain and not to lose as a result of her part in the war. Much more was this alleged against Bombay in particular. But soon the Munsis came in the shape of a debacle.

THE REACTION.

The question which is placed at the top of this article arises as a consequence of this debacle. It began to be asked when a terrible period of depression set in and when two years of this depression left Bombay denuded of all her riches and when everywhere a bearish spirit was manifested instead of the bullish scen but a short time back. Men were mystified and could not understand the working of those economic forces which had arrested the tide of prosperity when it was apparently at its height, had destroyed dreams and illusions of thousands of people and brought crumbling to earth all those projects and schemes which were reared upon the false and illusory foundations of a mirage like prosperity and boom. When closely examined it would appear as if there is not much to be mystified about the disappearance of funds. We saw in the preceding paragraph how money had come from various sources. In the same way we shall see here how it went off in various directions. The sale of reverse Councils took away a huge amount, almost colossal, from here as people speculated in exchange and though it good to transfer their funds to England, taking advantage of the high rate of exchange. A large amount of money came to be locked up in new scrips the value of many of which is at present less than the price which must have been paid by the companies for getting a share certificate printed.

The 'Labour Gazette' has pubished a securities index giving fluctuations on prices of cotton mill shares, other industrial shares etc. But this index is no clue to new issues which dropped in several cases from Rs. 80 and 100 to Rs. 10 or something less. Investments were made in these issues on a giagantic scale, and the capital thus locked up is practically so much money gone from circulation and the market. The third factor was the wild fire speculation in old scrips. How wild this speculation was will be seen from the fact that while the cotton mill shares index stood at 100 in 1914 and 138 in 1917 it flew up to 389 in January 1920 and 476 in April 1920 like a rockset. From this highest point it went down with jirks till at the present moment it stands at 179. Similarly with regard to cement companies the index reached its highest point of 632 in January 1920 from which it fell down to the very shrunken figure of 115. The speculation which raged then claimed as its victions the highest to the lowest, even the cart drivers, peons, coolies, having their stakes in the Stock Exchange. It will be thus seen that crores of rupees must have remained locked up in these scrips purchased at their top prices and then become practically unsaleable. The fourth factor was the investment in property. Property boom came also as an aftermath of the war. Lands which no one would dream of buying at 4as. and 8 a yard began to be quoted at Rs. 20 and thirty a yard in the suburbs and ready properties began to exchange hands at fancy prices. In the city proper too land value reached the highest point of Rs. 1300 per yard which has now gone down to far far less. All the suburbs from Bandra to Borivli and Kurla to Kalyan were affected by this speculation and every available inch of land and every bungalow and cottage began to be hunted for by estate brokers (a whole army of otherwise unemployed men had blossomed forth into estate brokers) and speculators who thought that delay of one day would mean their being cheated of huge wealth by Dame Fortune. Crores of rupees are thus now locked up in estate in Bombay and the suburbs and years will be required to make this capital again liquid. The fifth factor which is generally not taken count of was the large loan programme of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. These programmes also locked up a large amount of capital which would have been otherwise free to be invested in commercial and industrial undertakings. The sixth factor may not appear to be so big and yet it also must account for some crores. This was the expenditure for motor cars, diamonds, peals, gold, furniture and all the paraphernalia which are supposed to be the accompaniments of Goddess Laxmi in these days just as the lotus and the elephant were considered her emblems in the good old days. It is a well-known fact that imports of motor cars during the boom period broke all records. All these sums spent on luxuries have been gone entirely, excepting the outlay on diamonds and gold. The seventh factor was the increased taxation which also partook of the increased earnings. All these factors played thus a conspicuous part in relieving the country, specially the city of Bombay of its war time wealth, and inducing in her a chastened mood always following shocks and sorrow and dissipation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Borneo Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
Ridderkerk, Bapse, Calcutta.
Chinkoa, Himmage, Calcutta.
Clan Macintyre, Horn, Antwerp.
Jalajyoti, Snowden, Rangoon.
Modasa, Gilchrist, Karachi.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Svisa for Calcutta.
S. S. Borneo Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Borneo Maru, 4,262 tons, Captain J. Kojima, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S. S. Ridderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Ridderkerk, 3,174 tons, Captain Bapse, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain W. H. Himmage, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and one passenger.
S. S. Modasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Modasa, 5,566 tons, Captain J. W. Gilchrist, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.
S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, July 8).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 China, 4161, Aden, 12/7, M M & Co.
3 Karapara 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, K'chi N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
8 Modasa 5566 U K, N F, M M & Co.
9 Ratipura, 5040, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
11 C/ Evansville 4159 K'chi N F, K N & Co.
14 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 12/7 N Y Kaisha.
15 Sicilia 4188 Japan 8/7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk, 8/7 T M & Co.
2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P. Gulf, 9/7 M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, P Gulf, 9/7, M M and Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 9/7 O S Kaisha.
15 Bumora, 1878, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
K & B Africa, 2592, Genoa, 15/7 M Italiana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Vasna, 2043, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
C Cl. Sinclair, 3291, Tuticorin 10/7 J F & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 8.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—1200 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 7800 cwts Linseed Oil cake, N V Velmohamed, 2000 cwts Groundnut Oil cake, N V Velmohamed, 500 cwts Gingilly Oil cakes, N V Velmohamed, 2002 cwts Myrabollams, B Damjee and Co, 1500 cwts Myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co, 5 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 70 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 25 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co Ltd 1000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts White Peas, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 1000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 4000 cwts Lentils, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—201½ cwts Mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 4000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 75 cwts White Bee's-wax, Amin and Sons.

S. S. Frankenfels for Hamburg:—13 bales cotton, V Gordhandas.

For Copenhagen:—10 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Rotterdam:—43 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co.

S. S. Africa for Naples:—6000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—220 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd.

S. S. Wallace for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. City of Evansville for Liverpool:—450 cwts Oil Cake Sediments, N V Velmohamed.

S. S. Clan Macintyre for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Sicilia for Hongkong:—74 cwts Sharkfins, H C Choksey.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—95 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Borneo Maru for Hongkong:—63 cwts Apricots, R Monji and Co, 30 cwts dry Grapes, R Monji and Co.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 8.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A Graham and Co:—26 cases Hams and Bacons, 10 cases tinned sausage, 24 bales cotton Pent, 172 bales cotton yarn, 193 cases cotton yarn, 422 cases cottons, 28 bales cottons, 3490 bundles G C Sheets, 235 bundles G Plain Sheets, 10 drums zinc Chloride, 1 cask zinc chloride, 19 cases zinc Oxide, 7 cases Writing ink, 614 cases Soap, 9 bundles Soap, 2100 boxes Soap, 9 cases Oil Cloth, 100 D/bags Fine Salt, 370 cases Condensed Milk, 30 kegs, Aniline dyes, 10 drums Dyes, 21 boxes Electric Cable, 400 bundles Steel Sheets, 281 bars, Steel, 182 bundles Steel, 15 cases Files, 500 casks China clay, 829 boxes Tin plates, 15 bales Paper, 36 cases Biscuits, 1 case Lubricating Oil and Burning Oil, 1 case Grease, 100 cases Mineral Lubricating Oil, 10 barrels Mineral Lubricating Oil, 20 barrels Mineral Lubricating Grease, 59 cases Ginning sundries, 18 cases Aluminium circles, 130 drums Bleaching Powder 85 cases Beer, 80 drums Paint, 52 bales Casing paper, 172 Traps, 300 cases Bends, 24 barrels Tallow, 22 cases Heel Tips, 1668 coils Steel hoops, 75 bales Old newspaper, 52 cases Rail keys.

From Glasgow:—65 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases cotton yarn, 77 cases cottons, 28 bales cotton, 40 cases Sewing Cotton reels, 87 bales Paper, 570 cases Whisky, 35 cases Ginger wine 25 cases Beer, 66 bales old newspapers, 500 Hhds Ale, 40 casks Red lead, 60 drums Colza lamp oil, 80 drums Oil, 100 drums Turpentine, 24 kegs Solidified oil, 360 drums Soft Soap, 80 cases Soap, 31 cases corn Flour, 90 barrels Tar, 24 bundles Shovels, 1528 Pipes, 560 Nahani Traps, 394 Sail bends, 121 Rivets, 112 bars Steel, 80 kegs Paint, 17 bales Canvas, 7 barrels Lubricating Oil, 25 barrels Paraffin wax.

From Gibraltar:—7 hhds Wine, 47 cases Wine.

From Port Said:—110 cases Eau de Vie.

S. S. Dalgoma from Karachi, Agents Mackinnon M. and Co:—50 cases Beer, 15 bags Bone dust, 312 bags Sugar 71 bales wool, 10 barrels Engine Oil, 561 bags Gram, 161 cases Kishmish, 50 cases Wet Salted fish, 40 bags Googer, 25 bags Almond Seed, 167 cases Iron nails, 200 bales cotton 10 cases Indigo 10 kegs Indigo, 236 cases Raisins, 65 bags Muster seed, 198 bags Bajree, 104 bags Gram Dhall, 323 bags Rice, 21 packets Figs, 10 cylinders Ammonia, 1 drum Lubricating Oil.

ONE ADDRESS FOR TWO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am gratified to see that two Muslim correspondents from Poona have very courageously acquainted the world with the tactics to which the promoters of the two proposed addresses of welcome to H. E. the Governor of Bombay are resorting. Let it be mentioned again that the said addresses will be presented on behalf and in the name of the Poona Muslims whose wishes have not at all been consulted in this matter. The real truth, however, about the addresses is that they are the work of a handful of men who apparently exist for purposes of this nature and manage things in a stagelike manner. The very fact that two wholly different groups of individuals have taken upon their shoulders to represent thousands of Poona Muslims without the knowldge of the latter is enough to prove that these things are being done for the sake of name only. In my opinion the time has come when our leaders should cry halt to these cheap pre-war methods of pleasing individual Governors, for there is every likelihood of their aims being misunderstood by the credulous public who will think—and not without grounds—that the proposers want to serve their own ends. I hope that the proposers of the addresses will try to remove this unpleasant impression from the minds of the people by taking them into their confidence through a fully representative public meeting solely held for this purpose, otherwise they will have to thank themselves if they are misunderstood.

In this connection I want to make one thing clear and it is that I am not at all against presenting an address of welcome to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. He certainly deserves many such demonstrations of public gratitude since he has given ample proofs of his high statesmanship and the literality of views at the very outset of his career which holds out a promising future for this Presidency. But I am simply finding fault with the methods pursued by the proposers. If they have the courage of their convictions—which in my opinion they have—then they should certainly have convened a public meeting and broached the subject openly.

One of your Poona correspondents, Mr. Rocky, has said that no disunity exists amongst the Poona Musalmans. In my humble opinion this is the most absurd statement he has ever made inasmuch as he himself is fully aware of the sharp differences that unfortunately divide the Poona Muslims. They have got different idols to worship and up till now, so far as my information goes, no one has come forward to break those idols and call their worshippers to unity. Will it be surprising to hear in these sad circumstances that another Anjuman of the same town is also making preparations to welcome His Excellency to Poona in the name of the Muslim inhabitants of that historic city? I do not know whether H. E. knows all these things. But he will be well advised by his Councillors if he, in the best interests of the Mussalmans themselves, prefers to postpone the ceremony of accepting the proposed addresses. Let Sir Wilson prevail upon the proposers of the two addresses—the third being in embryo—to join hands in one common cause and to present only *one* address of welcome. I am pretty sure that His Excellency's action will have a very soothing effect on the sharply divided Muslims of Poona and bring them into one fold. I have a vivid hope that His Excellency will graciously accept my suggestion and give thereby a change to the Poona Muslims to sink their differences.—Yours, etc.

IGNOTUS.

A WOMEN'S COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A rumour was afloat ages ago that a college for women (exclusively) was to be started in Bombay. But so far nothing seems to have come out. I am sure every lady student who continues her study after her school final class, and who has consequently to study in a boys' college, is gravely disappointed at the idea of not having a separate college for women. So far as I have been able to obtain information from some of the lady students, I can assure you, not even one of them was glad to read in a boys' college. Why they do not like to study in a boys' college, is a question, which it is not proposed to discuss here.

Such being the case I think it is high time that a college for women should be started. If it is not possible to have classes in both science and arts, I am sure it is quite possible to have classes only in arts at present. Intermediate classes in arts and B. A. classes in philosophy and history can most conveniently be started.

Moreover, Bombay is the only Presidency which lacks a separate college for women. We hear, Madras has got two colleges for women and that Calcutta does not lack one. So, it is high time, I should say, to start a women's college in Bombay.—Yours etc.,

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WAI MOTOR SMASH.

RESULT OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ENQUIRY.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The District Magistrate, Satara has submitted the following reports as a result of his enquiry into the Wai Motor Accident:—

No. P. O. L. 887.
12th June 1924.

From,
M. Webb, Esquire, I. C. S.,
District Magistrate, Satara.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a preliminary report on the result of my enquiry into the circumstances attending the motor lorry accident which occurred on the Wai (Pasarni) Ghaut on June 1st.

I have recorded the evidence of all the available witnesses except two, one being the Honourable K. B. Shaikh Ghulam Hussein's Chobdar, and the other Mr. R. M. Mehta, whose letter appeared in the Bombay Chronicle. I hope to obtain these before the end of the week, and I will then submit my full report. At this point I can only say that the statements recorded so far do not bear out any of the allegations contained in the Bombay Chronicle letter.

As regards the actual cause of the accident however I am in a position to report definitely.

The lorry concerned is a 3½ ton Fiat, the property of the Public Works Department and employed on the construction of the Lloyd Dam. It was received new at Bhatgar in December 1919 but was not put into use till October 14th, 1921; since that date it has run about 12,000 miles.

The lorry has a transverse differential shaft in two pieces, right and left, with a sprocket pinion at each outer end from which the drive is conveyed by chain to the rear wheels. It has two sets of brakes, the hand brake operating by internal expanding shoes on drums on the rear wheels, and the foot brake by external contracting shoes on the differential shaft.

LORRY EXAMINED.

The lorry has been stripped and examined by myself in the company of Mr. Garrod, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District. We found that in the first place there had been a considerable leakage of grease into the drums on the rear wheels. In consequence of this the hand brake could not have been gripping properly at the time of the accident. Further the differential shaft had sheared clean through thus not only rendering the foot brake useless, but also, by breaking the connection between the engine and the rear wheels, making it impossible to run against compression with the engine in gear.

The leakage of grease into the back drums had occurred in the opinion of the Executive Engineer definitely from the chain sprocket wheel. He has again examined this part of the mechanism and has found that there is a clearance of 3/8" all round the drum through which the grease from the sprocket wheel had been working into the brake chamber. The actual presence of grease could not have been discovered without taking off the chain-case—a heavy piece of metal weighing at least half a hundred weight. The driver might have detected it through the slipping of the brakes but I am unable to say when this slipping first occurred or when consequently he could have detected it. The Times of India has reported the Honourable Minister as having said that there had been trouble with the brakes and the engine before the lorry left his bungalow at Mahableshwar. I have specially consulted him on this point, as, when I spoke to him before the report appeared, he said nothing to me of trouble with the brakes. He informs me that he only said that he was told by his men that the lorry stopped a few yards from his house and there was something wrong with the engine. The Bhatgar foreman met the lorry shortly before the accident. He put the engine right and asked the driver about the brakes. He states that he only did this as it is his custom to do so when lorries are engaged on Ghaut work; and the Executive Engineer informs me that this is correct. The driver replied that the brakes were all right. In any case when the foreman met the lorry the driver was able to stop it and hold it on the Ghaut.

After the accident the gear lever was found in the third position (the lorry having four gears) and the hand brake lever was hard on. What happened is therefore clear. The driver started down the Ghaut in third gear running against compression with the petrol turned off and with his hand brake on. At some stage the hand brake failed to grip. The result was that the whole strain both from the engine and the foot-brake was thrown on the differential shaft; and this, as I have said, presently sheared.

Finding himself running downhill with a heavily loaded lorry and no means of controlling it but a slipping hand brake, the driver took the right course—the only means he had in fact of preventing a far worse accident, he began edging his lorry into the ditch and against the rock face on the inner side of the road, until the friction on the wheels and the side of the lorry stopped the runaway. For this action he deserves considerable credit, as by it he undoubtedly prevented a worse accident and probably saved a number of lives.

The immediate causes of the grease leaking into the brake drums, and of the differential shaft shearing are matters for expert enquiry, which will I presume be carried out by the Public Works Department.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) M. WEBB.
District Magistrate, Satara.

FINAL REPORT.

No. P. O. L. 887.
21st June 1924.

From
M. Webb, Esquire, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Satara.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of my report No. P. O. L. 887 dated 12th June 1924, I have the honour to state that I have now examineod the remaining witnesses in the enquiry about the lorry accident on the Pasarni Ghaut and to submit my final report.

2. The important statements in Mr. Mehta's letter to the Bombay Chronicle are as follows, in his own words:

(a) "On enquiries I found that this appalling accident had taken place nearly three quarters of an hour before my arrival."

(b) "I was told several cars had passed mercilessly without standing the smallest aid to these most unfortunate and suffering souls."

(c) "The medical aid was of the most primitive type, the doctor in question being obviously quite incompetent for the task before him."

(d) "The police were more flabbergasted than alert, and were really a matter of hindrance rather than help."

In his interview with a representative of the Times of India printed in its issue of June 4th, Mr. Mehta has amplified his remarks about the doctor, calling him "merely a compounder". He has also said that the "police behaved in a most incompetent fashion".

3. Before proceeding to criticise these allegations it is necessary to explain what happened after the accident. Before Mr Mehta appeared on the scene three other cars had also discovered the disabled lorry, they were those belonging to or occupied by (1) Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, M.L.C., (2) some Hindu gentlemen who arrived at the same time as Moulvi Rafiuddin, and (3) Lt.-Col. Shairp of the Military Accounts Department.

Moulvi Rafiuddin borrowed some water from the Hindu gentlemen and gave it to the injured persons; he also consulted them as to the best course to follow, and decided, as the accident was beyond their means of tackling, to go down to Wai for help. On arriving there he informed the police and the doctor; the police sent off a lorry belonging to Mr. Mama Lele, a motor car accident of Wai, with as many police and other men as could be collected. Mama Lele himself went up in the lorry, Moulvi Rafiuddin's own car followed with the doctor, and a third car again followed with the Sub-Inspector, Moulvi Rafiuddin and Professor Kanitkar of the Fergusson College, who had been waiting in Wai for a car which was to take him to Poona. I tried to obtain Professor Kanitkar's statement in Poona but failed and have not thought it worth while to ask him to undertake the journey to Satara.

Col. Shairp had arrived after Moulvi Rafiuddin; his car was alone and he came to the same conclusions as Moulvi Rafiuddin and the other gentlemen—that the surest way of saving life was to go down to Wai for help; on reaching Wai he passed Mr. Lele's lorry starting on its way up; he went on to fetch a doctor, and found that he also had started.

4. The time at which each event happened can be fixed with some exactness from the statements of Col. Shairp and Mr. Mehta. Mr. Mehta left Mahableshwar at 2-32 by his watch and calculates that he took three quarters of an hour to reach the scene of the accident, where he arrived therefore at 3-15. Col. Shairp looked at his watch at the 17th milestone, just above the accident and found it was 2-57 p.m.; he therefore reached the lorry at almost exactly 3 p.m. He was travelling at 15 miles an hour and therefore took ten minutes to cover the remaining 2½ miles to Wai. For purposes of calculation I take it that all the cars took about this time from Wai to the accident and vice versa; it cannot be more than a minute or so wrong for any speed that a car was likely to travel at. Col. Shairp passed Mr. Lele's lorry just leaving Wai therefore at 3-10, and the latter must have arrived at the wrecked lorry at 3-20, just after Mr. Mehta.

Moulvi Rafiuddin left Mahableshwar at 2 p.m. at a rough estimate which he says may be half an hour out either way; he stopped for ten minutes in Panchgani and so, supposing that he travelled at the same pace as Mr. Mehta he would arrive at the accident at 3 p.m. This could not leave time for subsequent events, and so he is certainly mistaken in the time that he left Mahableshwar. Calculating backwards, Mr. Lele's lorry left Wai at 3-10 p.m.; it must have taken at least ten minutes to fetch Mr. Lele, collect the police, and get the lorry off; Moulvi Rafiuddin took ten minutes to reach Wai and he had stopped at the scene of the accident for 10-15 minutes, according to his driver. He must have reached the wrecked lorry not a minute later than 2-40 p.m.

From this basis it is possible to argue back to the time at which the accident occurred. Mr. Mehta says in his letter that he was told that it had happened three quarters of an hour before he arrived, i.e. at 2-30; Moulvi Rafiuddin was told by the chobdar that it had happened 15 minutes before he came i.e., about 2-25 p.m. The chobdar who told this to Moulvi Rafiuddin in his statement to me has put the interval at 5 minutes; but as Mr. Mehta's and Moulvi Rafiuddin's times practically agree I prefer to accept them.

The Mamlatdar in his first report written at midnight on June 1st, and the doctor in his case sheets of the injured men have both put the time of the accident at 2 p.m. The doctor has stated to me that he deduced this time only from the statements of people who were standing by when he arrived at the scene, and who of course had no personal knowledge; they said it had occurred about an hour before. The doctor went up after Mr. Lele's lorry, and must have reached the scene not earlier than 2-25. If his informants were correct therefore, this would also bring the time of the accident at 2-25 p.m.

5. Before leaving the matter of times, some errors on the part of the witnesses must be disposed of. These errors arise mainly from the fact that they did not consult watches, and do not in the least relect on their evidence. The Sub-Inspector says he heard of the accident from one of Mr. Lele's drivers at 2-30; as Moulvi Rafiuddin can barely have reached the scene of it by that time, he must be wrong. Again three gentlemen, all pleaders of Wai have said that the injured men were brought back to Wai between 3 and 3-15 p.m. They must also be wrong because Mr. Lele's lorry only went up at 3-10 p.m. Mr. Mehta says the injured people were sent down at about 3-50 p.m. This is almost certainly correct and is borne out by the time on the case sheets, which were written in the Dispensary at 4 p.m. Finally the Bhatgar foreman, Luxman Pilaji Kadam who met the lorry just before the accident, says he left Wai at 12-30 or 1 p.m. Unless he spent over an hour putting the lorry engine right, this would show that the accident took place before 2 p.m. and as this is contradicted by all the other evidence I consider that the foreman is out in his time.

CRITICISM OF MR. MEHTA'S LETTER.

As I shall have to criticise Mr. Mehta's letter it may be observed before hand that in the above argument, I have accepted all his statements of time as correct.

6. To deal with his statements in the order in which I have given them.

(a) I consider that he is correct in saying that the accident had occurred three quarters of an hour before he arrived; but the interval before Moulvi Rafiuddin arrived was only 15 minutes.

(b) Four cars can be more or less definitely traced as having passed the accident before Mr. Mehta came; they are (1) Moulvi Rafiuddin's; (2) the Chandler with the occupants of which he spoke; (3) a car containing some Indians, which Moulvi Rafiuddin "thinks" went up without stopping; (4) Col. Shairp's car which stopped and then went on for help. A fifth car containing some Hindu gentlemen was stopped by Mr. Mehta on its way down and asked to report the accident in Wai. This car has not been traced; probably like Col. Shairp, they found the news had already reached Wai and so went on without stopping.

It will be noticed that from the time Moulvi Rafiuddin reached the lorry to the time the police and the doctor came one or the other of the witnesses was on the road between the accident and Wai, the whole time; and none of them mention any other cars. The only other car which is shown to have passed during this time is Mr. Mehta's own, and he of course stopped. The time unaccounted for is only quarter of an hour, before Moulvi Rafiuddin arrived. No cars can be traced as having passed during this interval. Registers of cars passing up and down the Ghaut are kept at both ends of it; but the one above Ghaut does not give the times of passing and the one at Wai shows no cars at all between the hours of mid-day and 3 p.m. on June 1st and is most obviously incomplete. It may be explained that neither register is kept with a view to the regulation of traffic; one is kept for the purposes of local wheel tax, and one at Wai is maintained by the police because it has been found of use in tracing thieves who had escaped from Mahableshwar by car. Prima facie it is impossible to believe that any car would pass a serious accident if it were realised to be such, without stopping; and in support of this view it is noteworthy that out of the six cars including Mr. Mehta's of which there is definite information five stopped; the sixth is only the Moulvi Rafiuddin thinks he saw and if it did pass the occupants, seeing two cars already attending to the lorry may well have thought that further aid was unnecessary.

Finally the chobdar Hassan, from whom Mr. Mehta says he heard about the cars passing, states that he never said any such thing; and Mr. Mehta was clearly in such an excited state of mind that it is highly probable that he quite misunderstood the chobdar or even that he imagined the chobdar had said what in fact he himself thought must have happened.

I consider that there is nothing whatever to show that before Moulvi Rafiuddin arrived any cars at all passed without stopping; while out of six cars which are mentioned counting from the time of his arrival, five certainly stopped and the sixth may not in fact have passed at all.

(c) and (d) Mr. Mehta has made very serious charges against the doctor and police of incompetence. The above account will show that police and doctor were on the spot with the necessary help probably about three quarters of an hour after the accident occurred, and certainly within half an hour of their hearing of it; and within an hour and a quarter of their getting the news, all the injured persons were in the Wai dispensary. I am of opinion that considering the circumstances, all concerned showed commendable promptitude.

With regard to the adequacy of the medical treatment, Mr. Mehta is opposed by the civil Surgeon of Satara, Major Kirkpatrick, by Col. Steel, I.M.S. the Civil Surgeon of Poona, and by Dr. Hume, of the American Marathi Mission of Wai.

Major Kirkpatrick, who held a special enquiry at Wai, reports that the "Sub-Medical Officer appears to have done his best in the circumstances in the treatment and comfort of the patients".

Col. Steel examined the patients on the following day after they had been taken to Poona. His opinion is as follows:—"Considering the difficulties the medical attendance was adequate in Wai. The amount of attention they received was certainly not as trivial as the paper (i.e. the "Chronicle") makes out; the most severely injured men had been properly splinted for transport evidently by somebody of surgical knowledge. The others had had their injuries dressed in a competent manner. The only question is is as to the wisdom of transporting them (when there was a well equipped Mission Hospital at Wai.)" As regards the latter point it may be explained that both the American doctors were on leave at the time; and that the injured persons were taken to Poona at the express wish of the Hon'ble Minister.

Dr. Hume has of his own accord written a letter to the "Times of India" which completely refutes the charges of incompetence brought by Mr. Mehta.

Finally Mr. Bhat, a pleader of Wai, the Mamlatdar and the Hon'ble Minister himself visited the patients in the dispensary shortly after they were brought there and can find no fault with their treatment, with one small exception which I will notice later. I have further questioned all the injured persons who were in a fit state to answer, and they have stated that they had no complaints to make.

Mr. Mehta, in spite of the weight of opinion against him, has repeated his charges to me, and has again tried to justify them. Unfortunately he has displayed such an ignorance of things surgical, and such defective powers of observation (owing, doubtless to his excitement) that his statements are worthless. For instance he has himself stated to me that he tried to lift one of the injured men without first discovering that it was safe to do so; and dropped him again on finding that "he had a compound fracture of both legs." This is the man whom he describes in his letter as having had "both legs disjointed." How this phrase may be interpreted, both it and his other description of the case are wrong. The man had a simple fracture of the femur on one side (but Mr. Mehta uses the word compound without knowing its meaning) and a compound fracture of the bones of the other foot. In his letter to the "Chronicle" he also mentions a woman "with her breast cut up in two." Neither of the women had an injury to her breast. One had a very bad gash on her head and the other one at the back of her right arm; perhaps blood from one of these wounds had fallen on the woman's breast and led Mr. Mehta to make his extraordinary mistake, but from the doctor's evidence even this is very doubtful. His statement to the representative of the "Times" that the doctor "was merely a compounder" is easily contradicted; he was the Sub-Medical Officer of Wai dispensary, a man of twenty-four years service.

Mr. Mehta has apologised for calling him unqualified, but not for calling him incompetent; and before me he has again tried to prove his incompetence in the face of Dr. Hume's letter, by insisting that two at least of the injured persons were still bleeding badly when they were taken down to the hospital. The persons to whom he refers are Jairam Pandu, who had been pinned by the lorry and who had a badly cut nose and Ahsuya Jairam who had a bad gash on her head. The doctor states that both were bleeding but slightly only, and not to such an extent as to render it inadvisable to move them; and he is borne out by the fact that they were actually taken down to Wai successfully. That being so, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to Dr. Hume's opinion that as none of the patients were bleeding seriously the doctor used good judgment in moving them to a place where he could attend to their injuries under healthier conditions than in the heat and dust of the open road.

The small exception to which I have referred above is this: the peons of the Secretary, Home Department visited the injured people in the dispensary the same evening and afterwards complained that they had no beds but were lying on the floor. I have been personally to the dispensary to enquire about this. The dispensary is old and in many ways very badly equipped. Ever since 1920 the Civil Surgeon has been recommending that it should be pulled down; but the members of the Municipality who are responsible for it take no interest in it and spend so little money of their own on it that for years Government has refused them a grant-in-aid. It has only two cots in repair; and though the doctor could of course have borrowed more from outside, he did not do so because the more seriously injured were so restless that he considered that they might throw themselves off on to the floor; while those less seriously injured were used to sleeping on the ground and were probably more comfortable there. The Civil Surgeon agrees with this view; and I may also point out that Mr. Bhat, the Wai pleader, the Mamlatdar, the Sub Judge and the Hon. Minister himself who visited the patients when they were lying on the floor never noticed it as a defect in their treatment; had they done so beds would certainly have been procured.

Mr. Mehta's charges against the police are that (1) they were afraid of lifting the wounded from the ground into the van; if they declined to touch them except under doctor's orders they showed themselves wiser than Mr. Mehta; and (2) that they ignored his suggestion that lights should be put on the crippled lorry. The latter suggestion is I am afraid merely an indication of Mr. Mehta's state of mind; the fact is that no cars are allowed over the ghaut at night, the Mail lorry passes through Wai on its way down between 6 and 7 p.m. and the up Mail does not leave till the following morning. No bullock worth its name would walk into a lorry on the darkest night. Consequently to have sent a man back 2½ miles from Wai to put a lantern on the lorry would have been mere waste of time. Mr. Mehta has been driven to explain that cars do in fact drive over the ghaut at night in defiance of the law; I hardly think the police are required to take precautions to protect people against the consequences of their own law breaking.

7. The witnesses examined by me are unanimous in holding that Mr. Mehta has greatly exaggerated the help which he gave; and in one point certainly he claims credit which is not his due. The forty or fifty men whom he claims to have collected included a large number who had actually been sent up by the police from Wai. Without however attempting to distribute the credit in this case, I think Mr. Mehta is to be commended for stopping and trying his best, according to his lights, to deal with a bad situation; and his action is not affected by the fact that help was already on the way, though he did not know it. I believe his statement that he sent news of the accident down to Wai though from the time he sent it off, the car which he commissioned to take the news seems to have vanished into thin air. It is to be regretted that his inexperience and excitement should have led him into giving an account of the whole affair which contains obvious and serious mistakes, and into levelling charges which cannot be substantiated against a worthy group of officers who were doing their best and doing it successfully to deal with unusual and difficult circumstances.

With regard to the precautions required to prevent such accidents in future, I am submitting a separate report to Government.

Your obedient servant,
Sd. M. WEBB,
District Magistrate, Satara.

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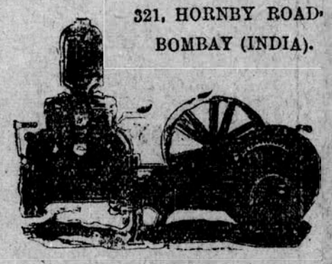

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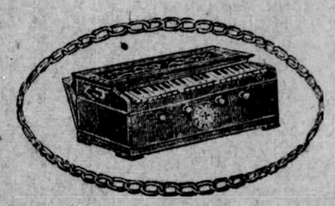

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